REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1868–69



BANGALORE

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REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN MYSORE DURING 1868.

1. The apparent return to a more favorable series of seasons, proved by a material fall in the prices of the necessaries of life, has greatly diminished crime. The province happily escaped the dearth which prevailed elsewhere, and although the agriculturalists threw up much land owing to the selling rates of grain not being remunerative, the mass of the population was in comparatively easy circumstances. Hence while criminal offences diminished, civil litigation increased. As a consequence of the former, the jails have been less full, and have cost less.

2. The circumstances of the province have made it difficult or inexpedient to introduce some legislative measures applicable to British territory, and, as the Judicial Commissioner observes, the use of the designations Sessions Judge, Magistrate, &c., has been slowly adopted, though the Criminal Procedure Code was introduced some years ago. Long use of these titles has made them more familiar elsewhere, but, analyzed philologically, some of them have no peculiar judicial virtue in themselves.

3. I concur with the Judicial Commissioner in his opinion of the qualifications of the Amildars and Peishkars. Many of the former are effete and useless, though physically fit for service, so that they cannot get a medical certificate, and can only be turned out for some grave offence. These old men of an old school cannot or will not learn, and are an undoubted incumbrance. Some years must still elapse before the better educated generation of the present day comes to the front.

4. Towards the close of the year the Supreme Government sanctioned proposals for re-constructing the civil courts in districts, but, as the details required revision, the measure was not matured till after the close of the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

5. The total number of cases decided in the year was 13,529, of which about one half were decided by Amildars, viz., 6,821. There are 83 of these officials in the province. Some are much more burdened with work than others, but in the Nagar Division it is rarely heavy, and the average number of cases is only 82 during the year to each Amildar. It is to be noted, however, that the Peishkars are also talook officials. The Judicial Commissioner calls attention to the fact, that the more difficult cases are tried by the higher courts.

6. It is satisfactory to observe that trials have been more speedily conducted than formerly, the average duration of cases having been less than ten days. In Ashtagram there were exceptional reasons for delay, owing to the Superintendent's time having been much occupied with the late Maharaja's affairs. An improvement is apparent in the greater care taken in the procuring of evidence.

7. The convictions under murder and culpable homicide have fallen from 54 to 31, shewing a considerable decrease. The Judicial Commissioner attributes the increase of convictions under "hurt," to improved detection and reporting of the Bangalore Police. The remarks made at the close of para 19 do not altogether correspond with my own observations; for complaints by petition against various talook officials have been numerous, though it is possible that few of these come to a head, and that conviction is difficult to ensure; offences against property, as distinct from those against the person, shew a diminution. House breaking in the Nagar Division appears, according to local opinion, to be partly attributable to the gangs of coolies working in coffee gardens, and to the large bodies of Korchars and Kormars, who carry away the betel-nut in the cold season; but it is difficult to understand why this class of offences should have increased.

8. Out of 35,762 persons dealt with, 12,829 were acquitted, and 11,039 convicted; whereas in 1867 out of 39,910, 11,113 were acquitted, and 12,542 convicted. It is to be hoped that one of the reasons assigned for the increase of acquittals is correct, namely, that evidence is more carefully sifted in trials. The inefficiency of the Police is what may be expected in a body of men who have mixed duties to perform, and it appears to me somewhat doubtful, whether, without having

European officers in each district, to which at present there are supposed to be political objections, it is susceptible of any radical improvement. European supervision I look upon as quite indispensable to secure a moderately good native Police, in the same way that native soldiers without European officers are rarely in a high state of efficiency.

9. The Nagar Division is, it is stated, peculiarly exposed to inroads of predatory parties both from the surrounding districts of Her Majesty's territory and from the Nizam's territory. This is no doubt true, but it appears to me that there is another cause for the number of persons under trial for dacoities in that portion of Mysore. During the cold weather the country is traversed by numerous bodies of men who, as above stated, carry away betel-nut, and combine an honest calling with marauding tendencies. Hundreds of these people are to be seen in all the hill talooks, and the circumstance of their being to all outward appearances traders, makes an effective control over them well nigh impossible. The only practical remedy seems to be the construction of a strong and well paid Police composed of the people of the country, who alone can withstand the feverish climate; and European superintendence appears necessary. The grounds assigned by Captain Hay for the numerous acquittals, as quoted by the Judicial Commissioner, are doubtless correct.

10. It is satisfactory to observe that a more careful administration of justice has considerably modified the severity of punishments.

11. It is also a good sign that appeals to the highest court, namely, that of the Judicial Commissioner, have diminished in number; but it would appear that those to Magistrates and Sessions Judges have increased, owing to the greater facilities for appeal now available. The duration of appeals has fallen from 27 to 19 ½ days.

12. Miscellaneous criminal proceedings were less in number than in the previous year, but the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that much business is still taken up which ought not to appear on the files, if greater regularity of procedure were enforced. The attention of all the Superintendents should be drawn to the causes of this defect, which is apparently owing to an erroneous view of jurisdiction and irregularity in procedure, and to constantly referring cases for orders unnecessarily.

13. The number of European British subjects brought to trial in the year was 122, while in 1867 there were only 65. Almost the whole of these individuals, that is, 117, were brought before the Cantonment Magistrate. The European population of Bangalore is steadily and largely increasing.

14. I concur with the Judicial Commissioner that the circumstances of the province do not at present warrant the introduction of trial by jury.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

15. It is observed that out of 14,702 suits filed in the year, 6,637 were in the court of Small Causes, and 6,774 in Amildars' courts. The former figures evidence the popularity and utility of the court, which has fully realized my expectations regarding it. The average number of cases preferred in the courts of the Amildars of the 83 talooks is 81½ cases, or about 6¾ a month, which, considering that the mass of civil work arises in large towns, leads to the inference that, except in a few talooks, the business is comparatively light.

16. There is a large increase of suits on unwritten promises, the number being 1,500 as compared with 966 in 1867. On written promises there is an increase of 370, for money due on account stated, an increase of 218, and for money due for goods sold and delivered, an increase of 168. But there is a falling off under "breaches of contract" of 378, and under claims for money, paid or received, of 122. The increase in the number of suits regarding immovable property is a good sign.

17. The Judicial Commissioner appears to be correct in asserting that the Stamp Act has checked the institution of large suits, owing to the existing heavy duties, a result which is to be regretted. There were only 18 suits instituted for sums exceeding 5,000, and out of the total number filed, 14,702, no less than 12,099 were for sums under Rs. 100, which indicates that the people are not as a rule wealthy. At Bangalore and Mysore, there are substantial merchants, and in a few other large towns the trading classes are well off, but generally the people are poor.

18. The whole number of suits on the files was as follows :—

Arrears of 1867..	339
Instituted in 1868	14,702
Received by transfer or remand	460
	15,501

Which were disposed of as follows :—

Withdrawn, struck off, and transferred..	5,182
Decreed without contest, &c.	6,407
Contested and decreed for plaintiff in whole or part	3,012
Contested and decreed for defendant	468
	15,069
Pending at end of year	432
	15,501

The average duration of cases was 41·05 against 30·43 days in 1867, and it is to be inferred from para 44 that some old cases were pending at the end of the year, while the arrears were heavier than on 31st December 1867.

19. Appeals have diminished, it is observed, but not universally, as in some courts there has been an increase. While this diminution is a satisfactory sign of more careful judgments, the number of remands in the Ashtagram Division is to be regretted. The duration of appeals has fallen on the average to 30·78, while it was 44 in 1867.

20. Applications for execution of decrees increased from 8,190 to 8,980, of which 704 were pending at the close of the year, which seems a large number.

21. Miscellaneous proceedings increased from 1,78,273 to 1,83,383, but only 610 were pending in all the courts at the end of 1868, which appears satisfactory.

POLICE.

22. In the year 1862—63, when a general revision of establishments took place throughout the province, the pay of the kandachar Police was raised, 1 to 2 Rs. additional being given to each man, reduc-

tions being at the same time made in their numbers. It would appear, however, from the Judicial Commissioner's report, that a further increase is deemed necessary. In the case of the Bangalore District, to which a European Superintendent is attached, this has been done, and a thorough revision of its Police was made during 1868 by Captain Gompertz, with satisfactory results so far as its efficiency is concerned, in the Bangalore station. In paras 8 and 9 above I have expressed an opinion as to the practicability of re-organizing the Police of the province, which is avowedly defective in its composition ; but it must be borne in mind that, besides the apparent necessity of European supervision, the additional expense would be very heavy, inasmuch as, owing to the hilly and difficult nature of a great part of the country, it is very doubtful whether any considerable reduction in the number of the existing Police can be safely effected. The revised Police of the Bangalore District will, at the end of the year prescribed by the Supreme Government, afford data for determining whether the system should be extended to all the other districts under European officers, or whether native Superintendents of Police can be safely appointed, regarding which I entertain grave doubts. From para 9 of the report, it would appear that the number of arrests without warrant is still unnecessarily large.

PRISONS.

23. The state of the jails in the province may be regarded as much improved since 1867, and as most of these improvements emanated from the Central Jail at Bangalore, which has for two years been under superior management, the inference is that a prison of that description, under the supervision of medical officers of talent, and fertility of resource, exercises a beneficial effect upon all the minor jails. The Bangalore Central Jail has been a great success, and I have read with much interest the excellent report submitted by Dr. Heard, the Superintendent. The introduction of cooking stoves, of a large lavatory, and of earth closets attached to, but outside, the sleeping wards, were great improvements. The labor of the prisoners was well regulated, discipline being more strictly exacted, and while a great number of manufactures has been introduced, the financial result shews a considerable diminution of the average cost of the prisoners, the charge per head being

71—11—11, against 82—14—3 in 1867. The health of the prisoners was good, the daily average of sick being only 26½ against 46 in 1867, and the secret of this amelioration seems to be in the new scale of diet introduced in 1867 by Dr. Henderson, which was more generous and diversified than that formerly in use. The death rate was only 8·623, which, for a jail containing 1,000 prisoners, is very low.

24. A new jail was completed at Kolár, and opened at the end of the year. It is reported to be on the whole well adapted to the purpose of a prison, but it will need some additions. The Toomkoor Jail is not referred to by the Judicial Commissioner. Some additions and improvements were made to the Mysore Jail, but the original structure is faulty, and although the health of the prisoners is better since the Central Jail scale of diet has been introduced, the defect mentioned is a radical one. Dr. Renton's report regarding it, if received, has not been submitted. The Hassan Jail is not mentioned. The new Shimoga Jail is commodious and well spoken of, and I have no doubt that under Dr. Macrae's superintendence the health of the prisoners in it will greatly improve. Those at Chikkamagalúru and Chituldroog are not reported on by the Judicial Commissioner, but I gather from the report of the Assistant in charge, that considerable attention has been paid to the superintendence of the latter. The experiment of placing the larger jails under the control of medical officers has been most successful, both as regards the improved health of the prisoners, the better direction given to their labor, and the diminished severity of punishments inflicted for breaches of jail discipline. Dr. Heard's report on the Central Jail affords conclusive proof of this. Among profitable modes of employing the convicts, printing work promises to be successful, and as the Government Press is overburdened with work, owing to the numerous reports and statistics now required, a sensible relief will be given by the aid rendered by the Jail Press, as soon as a better supervising agency is secured. The education of the prisoners has received attention.

25. Efforts have been made during the year to reduce the jail expenditure, which averaged 72—12—1 per head in all the jails of the province. The charges for diet have decreased owing to the fall in prices, but less so than might have been expected owing to a more nu-

tritious scale having been introduced. Other charges have diminished considerably.

26. The talook lock-ups are pretty good wherever new cutcherries have been built, that is, in about half the talooks of the province; but the accommodation in the older buildings is generally indifferent, and in some cases decidedly bad.

GENERAL REMARKS.

27. The conclusion to be drawn from the report of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Divisional and District reports which accompany it, is that considerable progress has been made, both under criminal and civil justice, and that the condition of the jails in the province continues to receive more minute and attentive consideration, which has been productive of the best results. The defect of the Judicial administration is no doubt the Police, which will, I trust, be reorganized within an early period.

28. Greater regularity of procedure, greater attention to the value of evidence, and greater punctuality and despatch in deciding judicial business, have certainly characterized the year, and for these substantial improvements the administration is indebted to the careful and experienced supervision exercised by Mr. Kindersley, the officiating Judicial Commissioner, to whom the thanks of Government are due. In his report he has mentioned the names of the Divisional and District officers whose services he thinks it desirable to bring specially to notice.

(Sd.) L. BOWRING,
Chief Commissioner.

PART I.

REPORT ON THE

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR 1868.

JUDICIAL.

THE year 1868 has been marked by a diminution of almost every sort of crime, by a large proportion of acquittals, by less severity of punishment than before, and by the first material improvement of the Bangalore Police. There has been an increase in the number of civil suits, but a decrease in the value under litigation, while there has been a larger proportion of judgments for the plaintiffs, shewing that the suits brought have generally been well founded.

Prisons.

2. The prison population has decreased. There has been serious mortality in the jails at Mysore, and at Shimoga; while the Central Jail at Bangalore has been remarkably healthy. The cost of the jails has been half a lac of rupees less than last year.

Personal efforts.

3. The results of the year, so far as they are satisfactory, are due in a great measure to the abundant harvest of 1868; and we cannot attribute the blessings of Providence to our own exertions. But the officers of the Commission have generally done well. Major J. L. Pearse has industriously overcome the great mass of business which arises in the Nandidroog Division. In the Nagar Division the business is lighter, and has been disposed of by Captain A. C. Hay, with his usual care and discrimination. All his work is satisfactory. At Mysore, the Superintendent was, it is believed, overtasked with the additional business arising on the demise of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore. Among the Deputy Superintendents and Assistants

the following officers are those who seem to have been the most successful in their work. Majors H. M. Eliott, Puckle, and Bruce; Captains Hill, Mottet, Cumming, Armstrong, Lindsay, and Benson; and Messrs. Krishna Rao, Syed Ameer Ahmed, Thumbu Chetty, and Mahomed Ali.

4. The Court of Small Causes has maintained its reputation under Messrs. L. Ricketts, and S. Venkatavardiengar. In October Mr. Ricketts was succeeded by Captain Benson.

5. The labors of Captain Gompertz, in the Police, of Doctor Heard, in charge of the Central Jail, and of Doctor Macrae, in charge of the Shimoga Jail, are acknowledged elsewhere.

Tribunals.

6. The powers of the different grades of judges, civil as well as criminal, are exhibited in detail in the statement No. 1, which, like the other statements referred to in this report, belongs to the series prescribed by the Statistical Committee.

7. The criminal power of judicial officers have been regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and in some instances by Act XV of 1862. Local usage however has been somewhat slow to adopt the designations of Session Judge, Magistrate, and Subordinate Magistrate, adhering to the names of the executive offices held by the same functionaries.

8. It appears that in the year 1868 ten Peishkars were invested with the powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd class, and three Amildars were empowered to commit persons to be tried before the courts of session.

9. Four Assistant Superintendents were invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, while three were specially empowered to hear appeals against sentences passed by Sub-Magistrates of the second class.

Peishkars.

10. The Peishkar, or assistant to the Amildar, has been invested with the powers of a Sub-Magistrate probably more frequently than may be expedient, and the decisions even of some of the Amildars are not seldom a source of pain and embarrassment. But there is reason to hope that the spread of education will gradually improve this class of Magistrate.

11. The civil jurisdiction of the Courts of various grades has been the subject of serious consideration, and the propriety of making any alteration therein has been the subject of investigation and correspondence. But no change was made until after the expiry of the year under review.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

12 The statistics of crime for the year 1868 are on the whole satisfactory, shewing a considerable decrease in the number of offences committed; a result which the Superintendent of Nandidroog rightly attributes mainly to the abundant harvest of 1868, and to the consequent fall of the price of food. Complaints of petty offences are reported to have been in some measure checked by the stamp of one rupee required by the new Act in cases in which the Police may not arrest without warrant. It is also beyond question that the exertions of local officers, and the greater care and attention given to the administration of justice throughout the province, have tended to the diminution of crime.

13. The greater number of cases has of course been disposed of by the Sub-Magistrates. The proportion in which cases have been disposed of by the various classes of tribunals is as follows, but it should be borne in mind that the cases dealt with by the superior courts are by far the most difficult and troublesome.

	Cases.	Persons.
By Peishkars ... } Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class	3,177	6,816
Amildars ... } Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class	6,821	14,836
Sur-Ameens ... } Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class	878	1,579
Town Magistrates...	394	655
Assistant „ generally with full powers ...	1,845	3,754
District „	252	582
Do „ under Act XV of 1862. ...	26	59
Session Judges	129	276
Judicial Commissioner on reference	7	9
Total......	13,529	28,566

14. The following statement exhibits the decrease of crime within the last three years.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining.
1866	25,365	35,006	18,301	16,504	201
1867	19,899	29,098	16,488	12,542	68
1868	17,651	28,739	17,560	11,039	140

Duration.

15. Before all the criminal courts of the province there were remaining for trial at the end of the year 140 persons, as compared with 68 remaining at the end of 1867. But on the whole the trials have been more speedy than before, the average number of days during which each case was pending being reduced to rather less than ten days. The dates of the oldest cases pending at the close of the year were the 28th of October 1868, in the Nandidroog Division, and the 2nd of November in that of Ashtagram.

16. The greatest delay reported was before the sessions court of Ashtagram, where the average number of days for each case was 54. It is much to be regretted that the revenue and miscellaneous duties of Superintendents have hitherto prevented them from holding sessions at fixed periods.

Witnesses.

17. It is a sign of greater care in the investigation of criminal cases generally that the number of witnesses examined has not diminished in the same proportion as the number of defendants dealt with.

Of the three session courts, the largest proportion of witnesses to defendants has been examined in the Nagar Division before Captain A. C. Hay, a very pains-taking Judge. The smallest proportion of witnesses has been before the sessions court of Ashtagram.

The Deputy Superintendent and Magistrate of Toomkoor has dealt with 302 defendants, with only 133 witnesses.

18. The table in the margin affords a comparative view of the

Offences against the person.

number of persons convicted in the last two years of offences against the person, and shews on the whole a considerable diminution of offences of that class. The convictions of murder and culpable homicide together have fallen from 54 to 31. The increase in the offences of suicide, and exposure of infants or concealment of birth, may, in some measure be occasioned by improved vigilance on the part of the Police, and more faithful reporting of offences.

Offences against the Person.	No of Persons.			
	1867.		1868.	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
Murder	139	36	144	20
Attempt to murder	19	1	24	3
Culpable homicide	56	18	45	11
Abetment of suicide	...	0	2	0
Attempt at suicide	38	12	65	16
Abortion...	63	4	35	5
Exposing infants or concealing birth	10	4	16	13
Grievous hurt	120	55	138	64
Hurt	2,890	1,316	3,500	1,396
Hurt for extortion	9	3	76	24
Wrongful restraint or confinement	459	204	753	268
Do. to extort property or confession	0	0	0	0
Assault or criminal force ...	6,630	2,533	6,588	2,075
Intimidation or insult	2,980	1,286	2,758	1,155
Drunken annoyance	158	138	52	45
Compulsion to labor	16	0	0	0
Slavery, kidnapping or abduction.	173	5	170	11
Adultery	47	3	36	7
Rape	14	2	17	4
Defamation	173	35	143	19

19. The increase in the convictions of hurt of different kinds has been chiefly in the Nandidroog Division, and may, in some degree, be due to the improved detection and reporting of the Police of Bangalore. The convictions of hurt in the Nandidroog Division, as compared with the other Divisions in 1867, were abnormally few: and it is probably owing to greater care in preparing charges that we have now an apparent increase of hurt, with a large decrease of assault and criminal force. Indeed there are several indications that, in comparing the results of different years, much reliance cannot yet be placed on the details of classification, although the general results are probably correct. It is significant of the degree in which minor offences are reported in Mysore when persons in authority are concerned, that in the two years 1867 and 1868 there has been no conviction of wrongful restraint to extort property or confession, nor of wrongful compulsion to labor, and indeed very few of such charges are ever brought to trial.

20. The following comparative statement shews the number of persons tried and convicted of the principal crimes affecting property in 1867 and 1868 respectively.

Offences relating to Property.

Offences affecting property.	1867.		1868.	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
Dacoity.	745	192	570	73
Robbery with hurt, or deadly weapon.	15	8	0	0
Robbery.	310	62	197	42
Extortion.	50	7	31	6
House breaking and house trespass of various kinds.	486	198	531	208
Theft.	7,153	3,630	5,861	2,262
Receiving stolen property.	255	76	124	51
Misappropriation.	530	233	497	175
Breach of trust.	193	71	144	32
Cheating	269	71	224	21
Mischief of various kinds	1,469	444	1,676	566
Trespass	533	200	629	174

21. This shews a satisfactory diminution of crimes affecting property. The only classes exhibiting an increase are house breaking and house trespass of various kinds, and mischief. The increase of house breaking and house trespass appears from the returns to be greatest in the Nagar Division, there was also a large increase in the Ashtagram Division, while in the Nandidroog Division, this class of offence is considerably diminished. After making every allowance for possible differences of classification, as where an attack upon a house might in one year be classed as a dacoity, and in another as theft, or as house breaking, it is difficult to account for the apparent increase of house breaking in the Divisions of Nagar and Ashtagram. Serious mischief by fire appears to have been on the increase in the Nagar Division, while in that of Nandidroog it has been nearly suppressed.

22. Statement No. 3 shews the general result of criminal trials, throughout the province. The following is an abstract for two years:—

General Results.

	1867.	1868.
Total of persons dealt with.	39,910	35,762
Discharged without trial.	5,359	4,698
Acquitted....	11,113	12,829
Convicted....	12,542	11,039
Committed or referred....	4,149	2,039
Died, escaped, or transferred	6,679	5,017
Remaining at the end of the year.	68	140

Acquittals.

23. The increasing proportion of acquittals to convictions is probably due chiefly to two causes, the inefficiency of the Police, and the greater care with which evidence is sifted and weighed in criminal trials. The inefficiency of the Police beyond the town of Bangalore, and especially in the remoter parts of the country where large jungles harbour dacoits is notorious, and to cover their inefficiency they apprehend a number of innocent persons, who on trial are acquitted. Every year their inefficiency is made more and more apparent by the progress of almost every other department. In Bangalore alone had any considerable systematic efforts been made to improve the Police ; and accordingly we find, on a comparison of the Magistrates' courts at Bangalore, and at Mysore, a much larger proportion of convictions at Bangalore.

	Bangalore.	Mysore.
Before Town Magistrates.		
Discharged.	40	31
Acquitted.	109	186
Convicted.	156	133
Committed or referred.	66	7
Before Sur Ameens.		
Discharged.	0	12
Acquitted.	763	161
Convicted.	551	92
Committed or referred	0	4

The improvement which had already taken place in the

police of Bangalore is perhaps one cause of the larger proportion of convictions before the superior courts of the Nandidroog Division.

25. The numbers of persons convicted, acquitted, or discharged without trial in the three Divisions of Mysore have been in the following proportions:—

		Number of Persons.	Percentage.	Total. No. of Persons.	Total. Per-centage.
CONVICTED.	Ashtagram ...	2,452	33·27	11,039	38·64
	Nandidroog ...	5,497	36·47		
	Nagar... ...	3,082	50·43		
	Judl. Commissioner, on reference. ...	8	88·89		
ACQUITTED.	Ashtagram ...	3,927	53·28	12,829	44·91
	Nandidroog ...	6,074	40·29		
	Nagar... ...	2,827	64·25		
	Judl. Commissioner....	1	11·11		
DISCHARGED BEFORE TRIAL.	Ashtagram ...	991	13·45	4,698	16.45
	Nandidroog ...	3,504	23·24		
	Nagar... ...	203	3·32		
	Judl. Commissioner....	...	...		
				28,566	100

26. The case of the Nagar Division has been in some respects exceptional. In this division there were within the year for disposal...

Nagar Division.

	1867.	1868.
Cases......	3,339	2,899
Persons......	6,083	6,372

so that while the number of cases of crime was reduced by 440, there were 289 more persons to be tried This is accounted for by the fact of several large gangs of Lambánís from the Nizam's territory, and from the Bellary District, having committed dacoity at Ainur, Kaservalli and other places in the Nagar Division. These occasional incursions to which the Nagar Division from the length of its frontier, abutting on some of the most unsettled parts of the country, is peculiarly exposed, will not be prevented until the reputation of our Police shall induce the border thieves to confine their depredations to such

of the adjacent territories as may be less carefully protected. The neighbourhood in which the territories of two presidencies, and two native states meet nearly at one point, will always be favorable to thieves. The recent apprehension and conviction of many members of these predatory gangs in the Nagar Division will doubtless check the incursions of such gangs for the present; but a re-organization of the Police will be the only means of permanently protecting that part of the country. In the Nagar Division again the ratio of convictions has been more than 50 per cent of the persons dealt with, which appears to be in excess of the proportion convicted last year; so that the large proportion of acquittals and discharges observable in 1868 has been confined to the Divisions of Ashtagram and Nandidroog. It will further be observed from statement No. 3 that in the Nandidroog Division the convictions have been proportionally least frequent before the Sub-Magistrates.

27. The Superintendent of Nagar remarks that "the palpable defect is the great number of persons brought to trial on insufficient grounds, due in some measure to the inefficiency of the Police, and to the idea universally entertained that if any person declares that he has a suspicion against another of being concerned in any alleged offence, the fact is sufficient to warrant bringing the accused to trial, even if it has not been ascertained that any offence was committed."

28. "On the other hand it must be admitted that the Sub-Magistrates occasionally discharge persons who might fairly be convicted; partly because in some instances it is the safer course, and less troublesome; and partly because natives are averse to convict, unless a fact is certified by more than one witness, a native rule of evidence which I have constantly seen illustrated when examining the records in the talook cutcherries of the cases disposed of by Sub-Magistrates." These observations of the Superintendent of Nagar apply with even greater force to the Divisions of Ashtagram and Nandidroog.

Punishments.

29. As fewer persons have been convicted in 1868 than in 1867 (except in the Nagar Division), so have the punishments been fewer. It may also be noticed that the periods of imprisonment have been shorter. Thus in 1868 the number of persons sentenced to im-

prisonment for more than two years was 105, and in the previous year it was 238. So the number of persons transported has diminished from 20 to 12, and the number flogged from 541 in 1867 to 203 in 1868; while the capital sentences have been reduced from 17 to 7. It is thought that crime will be more effectually suppressed by a careful administration of justice than by great severity of punishment.

30. The following table exhibits the punishments inflicted during the year.

I. Nature of Punishments.

Fined.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Ordered to find security.	Imprisoned and fined.	Imprisoned and flogged.	Death.	Penal servitude.	Transportation.	Sentenced to solitary confinement in addition to imprisonment.	Forfeiture of property.
7,481	2,187	170	93	1,068	33	7	0	18	11	0

II. Detail of sentences of Fine.

Not exceeding 5 Rs.	Do. 50 Rs.	Do. 200 Rs.	Do. 1000 Rs.	Exceeding 1000 Rs.	Total.	Total amount of fines.			Amount realized.			Amount paid to injured parties.		
6,768	1,709	54	16	2	8,549	56,832	11	6	35,590	11	10	2,851	4	1

III. Detail of sentences of Imprisonment.

Not exceeding 15 days.		Not exceeding 6 months.		Not exceeding 2 years.		Not exceeding 7 years.		Exceeding 7 years.		Total.	
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
736	826	1,078	180	311	34	101	0	4	0	2,230	1,040

31. The number of persons who appealed against criminal sentences in the year 1868 was 710; in the previous year it was 796. On the other hand the number of sentences reversed or modified on appeal has increased from 162 to 292 in 1868. The decrease has been only in appeals made to the officiating Judicial Commissioner, which fell from 476 in 1867, to 75 in 1868. In the first year of his incumbency that officer was inundated with appeals from prisoners, most of which of course proved to be groundless. Greater strictness in the year under review excluded old cases, and discouraged the presentation of such as were without foundation. At the same time the right of appeal to the lower courts being more generally known, and greater facilities being allowed to prisoners who might wish to appeal, the number of appeals made to the Magistrates and Session Judges has very considerably increased, as may be seen by the following comparative statement.

Criminal Appeals.

Statement shewing the number of persons whose appeals were

	Presented or called for.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Reversed.	Returned.	Pending.
Appeals to—							
Magistrates.							
1867	147	18	51	10	61	7	...
1868	382	28	157	43	133	19	2
Session Judges.							
1867	173	12	130	13	16	1	1
1868	253	64	96	21	66	5	1
Judl. Commissioner.							
1867	476	305	92	41	21	13	4
1868	75	...	44	20	9	...	2

32. In the year 1866 the number of persons who appealed to the several courts was 566, of whom 181 appealed to the Judicial Commis-

sioner, 131 to Session Judges, and 254 to the Magistrates. It appears therefore that while appeals to Magistrates and Session Judges are increasing, those to the Judicial Commissioner are becoming less frequent.

33. It has been calculated that, of 6,158 cases in which an appeal might have been made, only 365 cases were appealed, being 5·92 per cent. In 1867 the percentage was 7·15. There were 5 appeals pending at the close of the year; and the date of the oldest was the 22nd of December 1868. The average duration of appeals was 19·52 days. In the previous year the average duration was 27 days.

34. The miscellaneous criminal cases have decreased as shewn below.

Miscellaneous Criminal Cases.

	1867.	1868.
Remaining 31st December	1,001	676
Received	300,713	293,540
Total for disposal	301,714	294,216
Disposed of	300,477	292,329
Transferred	561	1,076
Remaining	676	811
	301,714	294,216

The number of these miscellaneous cases, though positively smaller than in 1867, is larger in proportion to the number of persons dealt with, and implies continued irregularity of procedure. After making every allowance for the number of communications which may probably be entered as separate cases, it is apparent that the time of the courts is much occupied with business which is not authorized by the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Superintendent of Nagar is understood to be engaged with the district officers of his division in analyzing the returns of miscellaneous cases in his division with a view to greater regularity of procedure.

35. The habit of many Sub-Magistrates in entertaining complaints of offences, which they have no jurisdiction to try, or to send to the Sessions, and of referring to the Magistrate of the District questions which they are competent to decide, as well as the practice of referring complainants from one Magistrate with full powers to another, probably contributes to swell the number of miscellaneous proceedings.

36. In the year 1867 only 65 European British subjects were brought before the Magistrates. But the greater activity of the Bangalore Police in apprehending Europeans has swelled the number in 1868 to 122, of whom 117 were brought before the Cantonment Magistrate.

European British subjects.

Of these, there were.

Discharged	.. ..	52
Committed for trial	.. .. ..	3
Transferred	.. ..	5
Fined not more than 100 Rs.	.. .. ..	35
Imprisoned not more than 1 month	.. ..	24
2 months	.. ..	2
Remaining	.. ..	1
	Total....	122

37. Trial by jury has not been introduced into any part of Mysore and it is doubtful whether the people are sufficiently advanced in education and independence to justify its introduction. The number of criminal cases tried with the aid of assessors was 139, as compared with 229 in 1867, and in 13 cases the judge differed in opinion from the assessors.

Juries and Assessors.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

38. The number of suits instituted within the year has risen from 13,455 in 1867 to 14,702 in 1868. The increase, however, has been confined to suits below the value of Rs. 5,000; suits above that value having become less frequent owing to the heavy stamp duty now imposed on such suits. Therefore the increase of business has been chiefly before the courts of inferior jurisdiction, as shewn by the following table:—

No. of Suits.

Instituted before	1867.	1868.
The Court of Small Causes	6,423	6,637
Sur Cauzee	398	532
Peishkars	76	113
Amildars	5,931	6,774
Assistant Superintendents	456	523
Deputy Superintendents	171	123
	13,455	14,702

39. Classification of suits.

The following statement affords a comparison between the litigation of 1867 and 1868 in respect of the description of suits.

Description of Claim.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Money due: On written promise for sum certain ...	6,340	6,710	370	0
Money due: On unwritten promise	966	1,500	534	0
Money due: On account stated	652	870	218	0
Money due: Money paid or received	362	240	0	122
Money due: For goods sold and delivered	3,030	3,198	168	0
Money due: For breaches of contract not included in the above	647	269	0	378
Suits for rent	232	189	0	43
„ for recovery of personal property or value thereof	588	598	10	0
„ for injuries to person	0	3	3	0
„ for injuries to property	83	68	0	15
„ for defamation	5	2	0	3
„ for other injuries not included in above ...	15	19	4	0
„ to compel specific performance of contracts.	39	41	2	0
„ to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident ...	2	0	0	2
„ to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	9	4	0	5
„ to settle partnership and other accounts ...	31	22	0	9
„ connected with religion and caste	2	2	0	0
„ relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	4	0	0	4
„ relating to marriage, dower, and divorce ...	4	9	5	0
„ to establish or dispute adoption	5	5	0	0
„ regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	1	0	0	1
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	124	72	0	52
Suits to establish or contest wills	0	1	1	0
Claims to inheritance: Under Hindu Law ...	66	86	20	0
Claims to inheritance: „ Mahomedan Law...	8	12	4	0
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	4	0	0	4
„ relating to the revenue	0	0	0	0
„ relating to mortgage of immovable property	35	37	2	0
„ in right of pre-emption	1	2	1	0
„ to resume or assess rent-free lands ...	7	10	3	0
„ regarding the arrears of assessment ...	0	0	0	0

Description of Claim.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	9	3	0	6
" for partition of immovable property ...	6	40	34	0
" regarding boundaries	0	0	0	0
" for or relating to real property not included in the above	178	690	512	0
" connected with other class not specified in the above, and as per classified list which was hitherto in force	0	0	0	0
Total.........	13,455	14,702	1,891	644
			644	
	Net Increase...		1,247	

40. It appears from this statement that claims founded upon oral promises have increased in a greater ratio than those secured by a writing. But probably this may be due to more accurate classification, as the statement shews a great diminution of suits upon contracts which are not classified. The large increase in the number of suits relating to immovable property seems to indicate the increased value of such property.

Value of Suits instituted.

41. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in 1868 was rupees 17,48,349—10—2 being less than the value of those instituted in 1867 by rupees 3,10,390—3—11. This however is partly due to the entry more than once in the returns of 1867 of a very large suit at Mysore. Still it is very clear that the effect of the new Stamp Act has been to check the institution of large claims. Such suits are now available only by two classes of plaintiffs; the rich who can well afford the stamp duty, and the poor who can sue in formâ pauperis. To the middle class, who are neither poor nor rich, the heavy stamp duty, in addition to the necessary expenses of litigation, is a very serious impediment.

42. The value of suits disposed of in 1868 was Rs. 17,03,488-6-10, which was distributed as follows :—

Value disposed of.

	Rupees.	As.	P.
In the Small Cause Court at Bangalore	2,43,054	1	9
" Ashtagram Division	5,98,300	11	11
" Nandidroog "	5,75,039	10	2
" Nagar "	2,87,093	15	0
Total value disposed of in 1868.........	17,03,488	6	10
The value disposed of in 1867 was	22,69,350	1	8½
Shewing a decrease in value of	5,65,861	10	10½
The average value of each suit instituted was ...	118	14	2
" disposed of	115	6	7

Of the suits disposed of, the number of those not exceeding

5 Rs. in value was..		..	2,016
" 20 " "	..	..	4,174
" 100 " "	..	..	5,909
" 500 " "	..	..	2,181
" 5,000 " "	...	..	462
" 1,00,000 " "	..	..	17
Exceeding 1,00,000 " "	..	..	1
			14,760

The largest suits have been instituted at Mysore.

43. The general result of the trial of the civil suits is shewn in the following statement:—

General Results.

Arrears of suits from 1867		339
Instituted during 1868		14,702
Received by transfer or remand		460
Total for disposal.........		15,501
These suits were disposed of as follows :—		
Withdrawn and struck off	4,873	
Transferred	309	5,182

Decreed without contest—exparte	2,373	
" by confession	3,267	
" by compromise and consent	753	
" by arbitration	14	6,407
Contested and decreed for plaintiffs in whole	1,854	
" in part	1,158	
defendant	468	3,480
Total disposed of.........		15,069
Pending at the close of the year.........		432
		15,501

44. The average duration of each suit was 41·05 days against 30·43 of the previous year. The date of the oldest suit pending was the 5th May 1868 in the Nandidroog Division, the 1st Januray 1868 in Ashtagram, the 22nd February 1868 in Nagar, and the 19th June 1868 in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.

Duration.

There was an increase of arrears to the extent of 93 cases.

The percentage of suits decided by the courts, and of work done is shewn in the following statements :—

Percentage of work done by	1868.		1867.	
	Cases.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.
Peishkars...	210	1·42	374	2·72
Amildars	6,662	45·14	5,766	42·01
Sur-Cauzy of Mysore	537	3·64	325	2·37
Assistant Superintendents ...	645	4·37	688	501
Deputy Superintendents ...	68	0·46	117	0·86
Bangalore Court of Small Causes ...	6,638	44·97	6,457	47·03
Total......	14,760	100.	13,727	100·

By the	Percentage of cases decided.		
	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.	Non-suited or otherwise disposed of.
Small Cause Court	50·84	2·54	46·62
Ashtagram Division	70·69	3·95	25·36
Nandidroog „	71·64	3·98	24·38
Nagar „	84·49	2·75	12·76
Total......	63·81	3·17	33·02

It appears that plaintiffs have been much more successful in the Nagar Division than elsewhere.

Civil Appeals.

45. The number of regular and special appeals in civil suits instituted throughout the province has decreased from 1,193 in 1867 to 1075 in 1868. But the decrease has been confined to certain courts, while in others there has been an increase.

In the Judicial Commissioner's court the appeals have fallen from 183 to 119. The appeals to the Superintendent of Nagar have fallen from 74 to 38, and in the district courts of his division from 197 to 142: but there has been a slight increase throughout the Ashtagram Division, and in the district courts of the Nandidroog Division. It would be unsafe to advance any theories which might account for the fluctuations in each instance; but the general diminution of appeals may perhaps be accepted provisionally as a sign of improved administration in the subordinate courts.

Disposal.

46. At the close of 1867 the appeals remaining on the

file were	..		38
Instituted in 1868	..		1,075
			1,113
Withdrawn, transferred or struck off	..	222	
Decided on trial for appellant in whole	..	216	
„ in part	..	70	
In favor of respondents	..	413	
Remanded	..	138	1,059
Remaining	..	..	54
			1,113

47. Of 138 remands, 71 have occurred in the Division of Ashtagram, being 20 more than in the previous year. This generally inconvenient procedure has also been adopted in 32 cases by the Assistant Superintendents of Nandidroog.

Remands.

48. The proportion in which the appeals were disposed of by the different courts is shewn below.

	No. of cases.	Percentage.
By Assistant Superintendents	328	34·17
„ Deputy Superintendents	307	31·98
„ Superintendents	209	21·77
„ Judicial Commissioner	116	12·8
	960	100

The average duration of each appeal was 30·78 as compared with 44 of the previous year; and the date of the oldest appeal remaining on the file at the close of the year was the 6th September 1868 in Nandidroog, the 10th September 1868 in Ashtagram, the 15th July 1868 in Nagar, and the 19th December 1867 in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

Duration.

49. The number of applications for the execution of decrees has increased from 8,190 to 8,980. In 833 cases immovable property was attached, and in 429 such property was sold. There were 176 cases of imprisonment in execution as compared with 145 in the previous year. At the close of 1868, 704 applications for execution were pending.

Execution.

50. The following is a statement of miscellaneous proceedings received and disposed of.

	Small Cause Court.		Ashtagram.		Nandidroog.		Nagar.		Judicial Commissioner.		Total.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868
Remaining on 31st December.	6	0	16	218	229	299	132	165	28	8	411	690
Received during the year	0	0	56,691	57,688	73,278	75,663	47,845	48,911	738	1,041	1,78,552	1,83,303
Total...	6	0	56,707	57,906	73,507	75,962	47,977	49,076	766	1,049	1,78,963	1,83,993
Disposed of during the year...	6	0	56,487	57,657	71,592	75,427	47,810	48,958	758	1,034	1,76,653	1,83,076
Transferred...	0	0	2	36	1,616	237	2	34	0	0	1,620	307
Total...	6	0	56,489	57,693	73,208	75,664	47,812	48,992	758	1,034	1,78,273	1,83,383
Remaining on 31st December,	0	0	218	213	299	298	165	84	8	15	690	610

51. It will be seen that miscellaneous proceedings have increased, which is to be regretted. But they have not increased in the same ratio as regular suits. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Judicial Commissioner's court are chiefly appeals against orders not having the force of a decree.

Court of Small Causes.

52. The report of the Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, which is appended to this report, shews that the number of suits instituted in that court has increased from 6,423 to 6,637; that the value in litigation has risen from Rs. 1,95,037 to Rs. 2,46,822, and that the court is now self-supporting. It may, however, be observed that the court is now held in the new public offices, whereby the item of house rent is apparently saved, while the interest of the money expended on the new rooms has not been entered in the calculation. The working of the court has been nearly the same as in previous years, and calls for no particular remark.

53. In the month of July Mr. Thumbu Chetty, the Sheristadar of the Judicial Commissioner's Office, was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Abdool Khader, the present Sheristadar, has given much satisfaction by his industry, firmness, and courtesy. His integrity was already well known when he held the post of Sur-Ameen.

BANGALORE,
17*th June* 1869.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

PRISONS IN MYSORE

FOR 1868.

The administration of the prisons in Mysore during the year 1868 has exhibited considerable progress in several respects.

Kolár.

1. A district jail capable of containing about 200 prisoners was opened at Kolár in the month of November, and was immediately occupied by a gang of short term prisoners sent from the Central Jail, and by the few local prisoners. It is a very commodious building, consisting of four large barracks radiating from a common centre, which is occupied by a guard-room, a separate ward for women, a hospital, jailor's office and other rooms, a privy, &c. Its defects seem to be its expensive style, its repeated lines of palisading, and the want of privies adjoining the barracks. For a prisoner to go to the privy at night he must hail the guard, who must unlock, not only the barrack, but the gates of two rows of palisades. Immediately after the occupation of the jail, one of the prisoners in irons shewed his contempt for the palisades by climbing over them, and so escaping; but alterations have been made, which will make this more difficult for the future. Kolár is so near Bangalore that long sentence men can always be sent from thence to the Central Jail. And for short sentence men a less expensive building would perhaps have sufficed. But it will be very useful as a prison for the short sentence men of the Central Jail, the population of which occasionally overflows. The prisoners at Kolár have been employed in levelling the rampart about the jail, and their services are much appreciated.

Shimoga.

2. A much larger jail in course of building at Shimoga was sufficiently advanced to be partially occupied within the year, to the relief of the prisoners, who were overcrowded in temporary

buildings. The mortality among those prisoners is in some degree attributed by Doctor Macrae, the able and zealous Superintendent of the jail, to the overcrowding, and to the rain running through the roof of the old buildings, which made the floors damp. All that is now remedied by the occupation of the new jail; and the adoption of the diet in use at the Central Jail, has brought the prisoners into good health. At Mysore an enclosure was added to the jail, and workshops were established within it. Here as at Shimoga the Civil Surgeon has been placed in charge of the jail, with the greatest advantage to the prisoners. But Doctor Renton assumed charge of the jail at Mysore only in October, while Doctor Macrae assumed charge at Shimoga in April.

Mysore.

3. Doctor Heard, who has been in charge of the Central Jail for the last 9 months of the year, has effected several improvements, and has done much to consolidate that which had been begun by Doctor Henderson, acting under the direction of Mr. C. B. Saunders. Doctor Heard's report on the Central Jail is submitted as an appendix.

Central Jail.

4. The returns for 1868 are satisfactory as shewing a diminution in the number of prisoners as compared with the previous year; a reduction of cost, with an increased return from manufactures; an improvement of discipline with less frequent flogging. And, while the mortality at Mysore and Shimoga has been high, it has been extremely low at the Central Jail, where only 9 prisoners died, with a daily average strength of 1,043, a result which must be regarded as very creditable to Doctor Heard's care and professional skill. The same officer has taken an interest in the education of the prisoners, and has placed about 600 under instruction. He remarks upon their aptitude for learning.

General Results.

5. At the close of the year 1867 there were in

Numbers.

	Prisoners.
all the jails of the province	2,378
Committed to prison in 1868	11,301
Received from other Jails	495
Total of prisoners in jail......	**14,174**

These were disposed of in the following manner:—

Judicially released	9,451	
Released for good conduct	10	
Do on account of sickness	8	
Transferred to the Lunatic Asylum	5	
Escaped	28	
Died	122	
Executed	9	
Transferred to other jails	2,390	12,023
Remaining at the close of the year		2,151
Of these there were for transportation	35	
Sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	1,907	
Do simple	90	
Awaiting trial	104	
Civil prisoners	7	
Revenue prisoners	1	
In transit to other jails	7	2,151
The average number during the year was	...	2,349·87
The average in 1867 was	...	2,813·307
Decrease ...	...	463·437

6. It is to be observed that while the number of prisoners generally has decreased, the number imprisoned in the jail at Shimoga has increased from 366 to 434.

Punishment.

7. For breaches of jail discipline 145 prisoners were subjected to flogging, and 237 to other punishments. In 1867, 243 prisoners were flogged, and 192 were otherwise punished. The punishment of prisoners otherwise than by flogging has always been a matter of some difficulty in Southern India, owing to their general inability to bear rigorous treatment, or reduction of diet, without injury to health. With a view to regulating the mode of punishment in the jails of Mysore, and of protecting the officers in charge of jails from prosecution, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to sanction certain rules founded on the Madras Regulation X of 1832.

8. It appears from the reports of the Superintendents of the several jails that discipline is improving while punishments are becoming less severe, and less frequent.

Sickness.

9. At the end of 1867, there remained sick in hospital	...	76
Received during the year	...	4,286
Total	...	4,362

Of these—		
Discharged, cured or transferred	4,148	
Released on account of sickness	8	
Died from all causes	122	4,278
Remaining...	...	84

10. The subordinate ranks of the medical service appear to be more ready than Surgeons to admit prisoners into hospital. And the facility with which prisoners have been admitted into hospital at certain jails is very remarkable as exhibited by the following table.

	Jails.	Average strength.	Admission.	Deaths.
Surgeons.	Central	1,043	751	9
Surgeons.	Mysore	329	660	52
Surgeons.	Shimoga	433	568	42
	Toomkoor	127	1,406	6
	Hassan	28	48	2
	Kolár	18	459	0
	Kadoor	32	100	5
	Chituldroog	54	273	2

This is probably the result of the better professional training of the higher ranks, and also perhaps of the moral weakness of the lower.

Mortality.

11. The average percentage of death to average strength was 5·19 against 7·54 in 1867, and the percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together was 5·53, against 8·04 of 1867.

12. It will be seen that the mortality has been excessive at Mysore, Shimoga, and Chikkamagloor. This appears to have been mainly due to insufficient diet, and perhaps to overcrowding. The Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the introduction, into the jails at Mysore and Shimoga, of the diet in use at the Central Jail, and the health of the prisoners has very much improved.

annufactures 13. The average number of prisoners employed on intramural labor throughout the province was 540·75.

	Rs. As. P.
Amount received by the sale of manufactures ..	36,860-8-3
Amount expended on raw materials, &c. ..	19,153-0-8
Net amount credited to Government ..	17,707-7-7
The amount so credited in 1867 was Rs. ..	16,293-7-7.

A good deal has been done in all the larger jails towards the extension of manufactures, and the increase of profits would have been larger if the number of prisoners had not been smaller than in 1867. In the Central Jail, tent-making and gardening have been found the most productive kinds of labor, except printing, which was introduced at the end of the year, and which is the most remunerative of all. At Mysore the manufacture of cloths and carpets has been extended through the exertions of Mr. Cress, the Jailor, and workshops have been built and enclosed, while at Toomkoor an old building called the kárkhana has been occupied for manufacturing purposes. At Shimoga the transfer of the prisoners to the new jail seems to have hindered the progress of manufactures.

14. The average cash earning of each prisoner *liable to labor* was Rs. 8—9—10 against Rs. 7—0—3 of the previous year; and the average for each prisoner *actually employed* on manufactures, &c., was Rs. 32-11-11 against Rs. 29—10—10 of 1867. 628 prisoners were under instruction, of whom 620 were in the Central Jail, and 8 in Mysore jail.

Cost. 15. The total cost of all the jails in the province under all heads of account was.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The total cost of all the jails in the province under all heads of account was.	1,88,680	8	1
Deduct proceeds of manufacture ..	17,712	15	2
Net cost	1,70,967	9	8
The net cost in 1867 was ..	2,21,592	12	7
Decrease ..	50,625	2	11

The average gross cost of each prisoner was distributed thus:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
For jail guards	27	5	8
For establishments	8	5	9
For diet, clothing, medicine, &c.	44	9	3
Total gross cost of each prisoner	80	4	8
Deduct profits of labor	7	8	7
	72	12	1

16. The expence of establishments and guarding is of course greater in proportion to the smaller number of prisoners. The saving has been chiefly in the reduced cost of diet, and in manufactures. But the total charge for guarding has positively decreased from Rs. 61,730—3—11 to 57,816—7—7, and that for establishments from Rs. 21,886—14—4 to 19,886—4—1; and the full effect of the reductions which were made in 1868, will not be apparent until we come to take the account of 1869.

17. No real reduction in diet can reasonably be looked for, except in the price of provisions. The experience of several years in the jails of Mysore and Madras has fully proved that native prisoners in this part of India sicken and die in great numbers, if not generously fed. All that can be done to reduce the cost of diet, when once a suitable scale has been arrived at, is to purchase good grain at the cheapest season and store it, or to have recourse to the contract system. That system, however, can be adopted with advantage only at large stations where merchants are sufficiently numerous, and independent to compete with each other. Measures of this kind have already been directed.

Sex.

18. Of the number of prisoners remaining at the close of the year, exclusive of "under trial" "civil prisoners," and "revenue prisoners," there were 1948 males and 84 females, (against 2163 and 90 respectively in 1867,) making a total of 2032.

Age.

19. Of these there were—

Under	12 years of age		..	6
Of	12 years and under 16 years of age		..	20
	16 „ „ 20 „	..	..	115
	20 to 30 „	..	..	750
	30 „ 40 „	..	..	751
	40 „ 50 „	..	..	273
	50 „ 60 „	..	..	87
Above	60 years of age	..	..	30
				2,032

Allowing for the diminution of numbers by death, it is apparent that a man gets into jail much more often after the age of 30 than before.

Previous Convictions.

20. The number of times the prisoners had been convicted is shewn below:—

					Prisoners.
First conviction	..	..	..	..	1,776
Second do.	..	..	..	..	138
Third do.	..	..	..	..	65
More than 3 times	..	..	..	..	40
Number of previous convictions uncertain			..	..	13
					2,032

The apparent increase of previous convictions is probably due in some measure to the extended period of accurate observation.

Education.

21. The number of prisoners who knew how to		1867.	1868.
read and write was ..	..	214	869
Those who were well educated	..	32	82
Those who had received their instruction in jail	..	31	637
		277	1,588

Probably the returns for 1867 were imperfect.

BANGALORE,
17*th June* 1869.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF MYSORE

FOR 1868.

In the year under review there was no regular organized Police in Mysore, except in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, in which the Police was re-organized from the 1st of May 1868. An officer was appointed as Superintendent of Police at Bangalore in 1866; but the insufficiency of the pay of the old Police, and the consequent demoralization of the men, prevented any further improvement than might be enforced by the personal exertions of the Superintendent and his Inspectors. But on the 29th of February 1868, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to sanction an establishment, which placed the Police of Bangalore on a more satisfactory footing at an additional annual cost of Rs. 7,560. The details of the re-organization are shewn in the accompanying schedule.

2. On the 1st of May 1868, Captain Gompertz, the energetic Superintendent of Police, commenced the re-organization of the Police of Bangalore on a footing nearly similar to that of the Madras Mofussil Police. In his anxiety to keep down expense, Captain Gompertz perhaps allowed too few men, the reserve being merely nominal. The salaries of the Superintendent and of the Inspectors have also been fixed lower than the size and importance of Bangalore would justify. By this re-organization the pay of the men was very much improved; prospects of promotion were held out to them, and clothing was provided. At the same time there was some reduction in the number of men employed in the petta. Formerly a man who was reprimanded would unhesitatingly resign. But on the re-organization the service became popular, and there is now no difficulty in recruiting. Captain Gompertz, who had served for some years in the Madras Police, appears to have shewn much talent and judgment in planning and

carrying out the re-organization. It is easy to be wise after the event, and to discover now what might have been better done; but on the whole the re-organization of the Police has been a success, well planned and well executed. It has been accompanied by a considerable diminution of crime, especially of theft.

3. The Superintendent of Nandidroog reports that "the revised "Bangalore Police force has most undoubtedly done its work very efficiently for the last 8 months of 1868. At my request the Superintendent of Police has sent me in a daily crime report, shewing "apprehensions, &c., and I can therefore with confidence say that much "good work and close supervision has been done by the new force."

District Police.

4. The Police of the Bangalore District was not re-organized until the present year 1869. The state of the Police in the other districts is still very unsatisfactory, especially in the Ashtagram Division, and in the hilly and jungly parts of the country. In the malnaad talooks of Hassan and Kadoor, there has been difficulty in recruiting, and many vacancies could not be filled up, owing to the insufficiency of the pay compared with the rates prevailing on the coffee plantations. These evils have now been palliated by arrangements by which the rates of pay in the malnad talooks have been raised, while the numbers were reduced. But the cure is to be found only in a well considered re-organization of the whole force.

5. The insufficiency of pay is complained of in every district. The village Police are generally remunerated by land, which they hold rent-free. But it is reported that in the malnaad talooks of Shimoga District they receive no remuneration. Captain Gordon Cumming reports that the Police in the Shimoga District are often employed on revenue and other duties. Captain Cumming however, appears to be of opinion that the present system is better suited to the state of the country than the Madras system. The defects of the Madras system, which is one of the best in India, have now been pretty well ascertained; and may in some respects be avoided by modifications in its extension. On the other hand, it may be doubted whether slipshod in any department is suited to the wants of the country, though it may be in harmony with the character of the people.

Arms Acts.

6. The introduction into Mysore of the Arms Acts No. XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866 is reported to have had the best results in preventing suspected persons from wandering about with fire arms; many of those persons are supposed to have been dacoits proceeding singly to a common rendezvous.

Numbers and Cost.

7. The Police statement No. 1 shews the total number of Police throughout the province, including village Police, to be 24,875, out of which 355 were regular Police in the petta and Cantonment of Bangalore; the cost for the year having been Rs. 6,26,499—5—11 as compared with Rs. 5,83,766—8—3 in the previous year.

Strength to Area and Population.

8. The regular Police force at Bangalore watched an area of 22 square miles containing a population of 144,000 persons; the average age in this force was 33 years, and the average height 5 feet 6½ inches. The average of the Police in the District of Shimoga is reported to have been as much as 36 years.

Working.

9. During the year, 8·824 persons were arrested without warrant; of these 4·069 were convicted, giving a percentage of 46·1 against 33·5 of previous year. This shews an improvement upon the working of the previous year; but the number of unnecessary arrests must still be very large. The number of persons arrested or summoned through the intervention of a Magistrate was 11,968, of which 4,266 were convicted, the percentage being 35·6 against 37·9 of the previous year.

BANGALORE,
17*th June* 1869.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

Schedule of the Establishment of the Police Force sanctioned for the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore.

No.	Description.	Annual Cost.			Total.		
	CANTONMENT FORCE.						
1	Inspector, maximum 1st Class Pay Rs. 200; Horse allowance „ 20	2,640	0	0			
2	Do. 5th Class Pay „ 80; Horse allowance „ 20	2,400	0	0			
5	European Chief Constables at „ 50...	3,000	0	0			
5	Do. Constables at „ 40...	2,400	0	0			
6	Native Head Constables, Pay „ 20; Horse allowance ... „ 10	2,160	0	0			
16	Serjeants at 14 and 12	2,448	0	0			
182	Do. Constables at 8, 7 & 6 ...	15,288	0	0			
217	Allowance for 6 Constables as acting Serjeants at 2	144	0	0	30,480	0	0
	PETTA FORCE.						
1	Inspector, 4th Class Pay Rs. 100; Horse allowance... „ 20	1,440	0	0			
1	European Chief Constable „ 50...	600	0	0			
4	Native Head Constables at „ 20...	960	0	0			
	Horse allowance for 1 do at „ 10...	120	0	0			
12	Native Serjeants at „ 14 & 12...	1,824	0	0			
128	Do. Constables at „ 8, 7 & 6...	10,752	0	0			
146	Allowance for 4 Constables as acting Serjeants at 2	96	0	0	15,792	0	0
	RESERVE.						
1	Head Constable at 30	360	0	0			
3	Serjeants at 12, 10, 8	456	0	0			
32	Constables	2,688	0	0	3,504	0	0
	OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.						
1	Manager, 6th, 5th & 4th Class Inspector at 120	1,440	0	0			
1	Translator in charge of Vernacular Department, 1st Class Sub Inspector at 50 ...	600	0	0			
1	Accountant 2nd „ „ „ 40 ...	480	0	0			
1	English Record-keeper, Head Constable at 30.	360	0	0			
3	Vernacular Clerks, Serjeants, 1st and 2nd Class.	456	0	0			
1	Store Orderly, 1st Class Constable at 8 ...	96	0	0			
1	Moochee ... at 8 ...	96	0	0			
1	Farash not enrolled ... at 5 .	60	0	0	3,588	0	0
		Grand Total.			53,364	0	0

APPENDIX I.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

The annual report on the operations of the Registration Department for the calendar year 1868, has been submitted by the Acting Registrar General Mr. H. Hudson, who assumed charge of the office in October of that year.

Decline of Registration Work.

The returns as compared with those of previous years shew some falling off in the amount of work performed by the registration offices. The decline is attributed to the exceptional condition of the year 1867, when there was some return of prosperity after the distress arising from the famine of 1866. The real cause is, however, to be found more probably in the consequences of famine and necessity which led in 1867 to much transfer of property. The death of the late Mahárája appears also to have affected transactions in Mysore.

Compulsory Registration.

As regards documents subject to compulsory registration, a net increase is shewn of about 6 per cent over the previous year, while in 1867, the increase amounted to 42 per cent over the year preceding it. The increase is largest in the Toomkoor and Kolár Districts; while in the Chituldroog and Shimoga Districts where the scarcity was most felt, there was a considerable decrease.

Optional Registration.

In voluntary registration the returns shew a decrease of about 11 per cent, as compared with 1867. The falling off occurred chiefly in the Chituldroog, Shimoga, and Mysore Districts.

An opinion is expressed that the decrease in this class of registered documents is due to the growing acquaintance of the people with the distinction between optional and compulsory registration, assuming that at first when the requirements of the Act were imperfectly understood, numerous documents were registered in ignorance, and that on the other

hand people are not yet sufficiently alive to the benefits which registration confers in the case of documents of the optional class. The Acting Registrar General considers that, as an additional reason for the decline the uniform fee of one rupee levied on documents of all values up to Rs. 100, operates prejudicially upon optional registration among the poorer classes.

Registration under penalty.

Special Registration.

It is satisfactory to observe that fewer documents were registered under penalty than in 1867, and the number of documents specially registered under Section 52 of the Act, shews an increase of about 10 per cent.

Appeals.

There have been but two registrations effected on appeal.

Sealed Covers.

Sealed covers have been deposited under Section 44 of the Act to the number of 8, of which 7 appear in the Bangalore return.

Memoranda of Decrees registered.

Memoranda of decrees of courts have been registered in far larger numbers during the year, owing to the measures taken to enforce this provision of the Act, upon the attention of the courts. It has been pointed out that the memoranda should be prepared only in cases where their registration is necessary to the requirements of the Act.

Searches made.

The number of searches was nearly trebled as compared with that of 1867.

Powers of Attorney registered.

Sub-Registrars used formerly to attest powers of attorney whether required for registration purposes or not. This error was corrected in 1867, and the return shews a consequent decrease.

Orders of refusal to register.

The number of orders of refusal to register under Section 82 has been reduced from 218 to 42, while 10 cases as well as 8 documents were rejected by the civil courts for want of registration.

Summonses.

Only 193 summonses were issued, against 494 in 1867, which is regarded as a favorable symptom.

The financial results of the year shew that the receipts of the Registration Department exceed its expenditure by a sum equivalent to 6·8 per cent. The following are the figures :—

Financial results.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Receipts by fees	19,870	12	0
" by refund of fees ..	8	14	3
" by penalties	695	0	0
	20,574	10	3
Add sale proceeds of books, &c. ..	87	5	0
	20,661	15	3

Deduct

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Pay of Registrar General, Establishment, and contingencies...	7,431	0	3			
" 8 District Registrars and Commission ..	5,850	6	9			
" 85 Sub-Registrars' Commission	5,958	0	4			
Fees refunded to the public ..	25	0	0			
				19,264	7	4
Net Balance ..				1,397	7	11

The revision made in the mode of remunerating Sub-Registrars of talooks has worked well. Under the former scale, the Sub-Registrars were allowed to appropriate the fees up to a sum of Rs. 10 monthly, when the collections did not exceed Rs. 30, and for collections beyond Rs. 30, their commission was limited to a maximum of Rs. 15, a restriction which led to abuses, and discouraged registration. Under the present scale, the remuneration is fixed at 40 per cent of the collections, without limit of amount, and is more equitable in adjusting the salary to the amount of work done. The average fee for a document was nearly the same for the 2 past years, viz., annas 15-5, in 1867, and annas 15-3 in 1868.

Remuneration of Sub-Registrars.

A manual of the Registration Department has been compiled from a similar work, used in the Madras Presidency, and copies in English and Canarese have been published for the guidance of the public as well as of Registering Officers.

Registration Manual.

Index Books.

In supersession of the former practice of collecting the monthly sheet index of each Sub-Registry Office, the District Registrars have been required to transcribe the entries contained in the monthly sheets into 2 annual index books, one "nominal" and the other "descriptive" the entries for each Sub-Registry Office being given separately and in alphabetical order. The General Registry Office will have duplicates of these index books for the whole province, comprised in 16 books for the year, one "nominal" and the other "descriptive" for each of the eight districts.

Registration of Companies under Act X of 1866.

The duty of registering companies under Act X of 1866, which has been introduced into Mysore by order of the Government of India, has been assigned to the Registrar General of Assurances. 2 companies only have been registered under the Act, during the year under report.

APPENDIX II.

BANGALORE CENTRAL JAIL REPORT.

Following the arrangement of previous years, (a plan which will be found most convenient for purposes of reference and comparison,) I shall treat of the different subjects to be reported upon in the following order.

I. Buildings and accommodation.
II. Number of prisoners, classification and discipline.
III. Labor and employment of prisoners.
IV. Diet.
V. Water supply.
VI. Clothing.
VII. Conservancy.
VIII. Health of the prisoners.
IX. Establishment.
X. Financial.
XI. General summary.

I. BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION.

Works completed.

No new buildings have been erected during the past year.

Minor Works.

Five new cooking stoves have been built. A considerable saving in the item of firewood to the extent of Rs. 1,149—4—4 has been thereby effected, and the food of the prisoners is much better cooked than heretofore.

The stoves are of simple construction, somewhat resembling rude kitchen ranges, and cost rupees 65 each.

The debtors' prison has been floored with tiles manufactured in the jail, as the chunam originally laid down was of bad quality and constantly required repair.

The solitary cells have been re-roofed and made water-tight.

The garden wall has been completed and coped with brick and chunam to the extent of 719 yards.

The lavatory has been completed. This was an extensive and very necessary work. A stone shed 150½ feet in length, by 15¾ feet in breadth, was floored with asphalt and 7 troughs 15 by 2 feet, each composed of 4 slabs of granite erected in it. These troughs communicate by a system of pipes made out of old gun barrels, and are flushed from a well sunk at the upper extremity of the shed. The foul water is conveyed to the garden by a stone drain. Before the morning meal, the whole of the prisoners are marched in gangs to the lavatory, and made to wash their hands, arms, and legs, and the same performance is gone through after the days work is over, beforet hey are locked up for the night. On Sundays their entire bodies and their clothes are washed.

New earth closets are in the course of construction on the exterior to all the wards ; 3 are completed, and 2 are already in use. These closets are 6½ feet in length by 4 feet in breadth. They communicate with the sleeping rooms by a door which is kept constantly closed, and are freely ventilated from without. Hitherto a recess in the corner of the barrack room in immediate contact with the sleepers was used as a latrine, an arrangement upon the unsatisfactory nature of which, it is needless to enlarge.

A portion of the solitary cells has been converted into a printing office, where printing will be commenced early in the ensuing year, and one of the corridors of the same building is employed as a temporary book binding establishment.

Some further alterations are much required. In the first place it is very much to be desired that each barrack room should be isolated from its neighbour.

At present all 4 rooms of a barrack communicate by means of gratings, an arrangement which allows the foul air from one room to pass into another, and which in seasons of epidemic might lead to very undesirable results.

Secondly, it would be advisable to raise the men's beds upon pyalls,

and ventilate the rooms from beneath the latter ; at present, a current of air from the ventilator blows directly upon the two men in its immediate vicinity, and also upon the man opposite.

A separate building is also much required for short term men. The petta jail, in which that class of prisoners had hitherto been confined, has been given up to the Lunatic Asylum. It was found necessary in consequence, to draft 100 able bodied men to Kolár, which relieved the over-crowding for a while, but the jail will doubtless be soon recruited to its former strength, by fresh admissions.

I would recommend that the old fort jail be again occupied in lieu of the petta jail. It is in good repair, and can accommodate 100 men with ease. From enquiries made by me, I find that it was formerly exceedingly healthy though much over-crowded, and an excellent garden is attached, which would return at least Rs. 1,000 per annum, if properly worked. Garden work also affords the most satisfactory mode of employing short-term men, the duration of whose imprisonment does not admit of their being taught a trade, and for whom it is not always easy to find really hard, and at the same time useful work. The fort jail is at a convenient distance, and can be kept without difficulty under my personal supervision.

Accommodation.

The average amount of cubic space allowed to each prisoner during the past year has been 500 feet, which in the cold climate of Mysore, and with the ample ventilation of the jail, has proved sufficient.

The hospital accommodation has been sufficient.

All the buildings are in good order, but they require constant attention and repair, and a considerable amount of the prisoners' labor is thereby rendered unproductive. In a building of such recent construction this may afford matter for surprise, but it is nevertheless the fact.

II. NO. OF PRISONERS, CLASSIFICATION, AND DISCIPLINE.

On 31st December 1867, there remained in the jail 1,115, and during the year (1868) there have been 765 admissions, making a total of 1,880.

The aggregate number of the year has been 380,896, giving a daily average strength of 1,043·550.

Of the total prison population there have been :—

Released on expiry of sentence, &c., (civil inclusive) ..	811
Transferred or transported	116
Died	9
Released on sickness	2
Do. on good conduct	8
Executed	2
Escaped	3
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	2
There remain	927
The highest number locked up.	1,124
The lowest do.	896

Remaining. Of those remaining, 920 are convicted, 5 are civil, 2 are under trial.

Convicted Prisoners. Of the convicted prisoners, 901 are rigorous, 19 simple.

Sex. Of the convicted 900, are men and boys, and 20 women.

Age. Nearly ⅘ths are in the prime of life, between 30 and 40, *vide* form 5.

Crime.

39	are against the State or justice.
89	are against the person.
757	are against property.
35	other crimes not included in the above.
920	

Offences against the State or Public Justice.

Counterfeiting Coin.	Altering Coin.	Passing bad Coin.	Resisting Public Servant	Insult in Judicial Proceeding.	Escape.	Disobeying Notice to attend	Giving false evidence.	Forgery.	Fabricating false evidence.	Total.
2	3	19	...	...	1	...	4	4	6	39

Against the Person.

Murders.			Attempt to murder.	Culpable homicide.	Causing miscarriage.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt.	Do. by dangerous weapons.	Administering stupefying drugs.	Kidnapping.	Adultery.	Rape.	Unnatural offences.	Total.
By Robbers.	Poison.	Other murders.												
4	...	12	5	18	2	11	8	2	13	3	3	7	1	89

Against Property.

Dacoity.	Robbery with hurt.	Robbery.	House breaking to commit theft	Attempt at house-breaking.	Lurking house trespass.	Theft of cattle.	Theft, ordinary.	Receiving stolen property.	Misappropriation.	Criminal breach of trust.	Cheating.	Mischief, ordinary.	Do. by poisoning cattle.	Mischief by fire.	Arson.	Total.
299	130	46	40	30	32	9	116	19	17	12	2	2	1	2	...	757

Other Offences not included in above.

Thuggee.	Vagrancy.	Bad character.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Total.
22	1	11	1	...	35

There is no striking alteration in the relative proportion of crimes during the past as compared with the previous year.

The proportion of long term men is, as 7 to 2, and the nature of their sentence is as follows:—

Nature of Sentence.

Rigorous imprisonment	..	901
Do. with fine ..	..	181
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary cell		16
Do. with flogging	..	17
Simple imprisonment ..	..	19
Do. with fine ..	..	8

Period in Jail.

30 years and upwards.	20 to 30.	10 to 20.	7 to 10.	5 to 7.	3 to 5.	1 to 3.	Under 1.	Total.
23	3	9	29	94	222	308	232	920

The largest proportion is from 1 to 3 years.

Trade.

Agriculturists, coolies, and gardeners are the most numerous, *vide* form 7.

Race.

Canarese, Telugu and Tamil are as 1 to 11, compared with Massulmans and other castes, *vide* form No. 6.

Caste.

The prevailing castes are Massulmans, Pariahs, Waddars, Bédars, &c.

Religion.

The Hindus are most numerous, Mahomedans contribute 11 per cent, and Christians nearly 2 per cent.

Occupation in Jail.

Manufactures.	Garden.	Building.	Jail duty.
442	52	33	393

Re-committals.

116 are re-committals, of whom 91 are long-term, and 25 short-term.

Social Relations.

Four-tenths are unmarried, the rest married ; 398 have children, *vide* form 7.

Admissions.

There were admitted into jail 765, of these 600 were convicted, 32 were committed to sessions or under trial, civil 133.

Of the under trial, 20 were convicted, 1 transferred to Madras, the remaining 11 were acquitted.

Convicted.

Of the convicted the following are some statistics.

Number.

Number 600.

Description.

503 rigorous, 97 simple.

Sex.

Men and juveniles 560, women 40.

Age. The greatest proportion between 20 and 40.

Under 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	41 to 50 years.	51 to 60 years.	61 and upwards.	Total.
35	52	214	163	46	14	3	600

Crime.

30 are against State or justice.
93 are against the person.
406 are against property.
71 other crimes not included in the above.

Total. . . .600

Against the State or Justice.

Counterfeiting Coin.	Diminishing or altering Coin.	Passing bad Coin.	Giving false information.	Obstructing Public Servant.	Disobedience to lawful authority.	Resistance to lawful apprehension.	Escape from custody.	Disobeying Summons.	Taking valuable gift by Public Servant.	Suffering escape.	Giving false evidence.	Forgery.	False trade mark.	Total.
8	1	1	2	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	30

Against the Person.

Murder.		Attempt to murder.	Culpable homicide.	Attempt at suicide.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt.	Abandoning newly born child.	Adultery.	Insult.	Abduction.	Poisoning.	Criminal force.	Intimidation.	Total.
By Robbers.	Other murders.													
7	11	1	7	9	7	15	2	1	2	5	2	21	3	63

Against Property.

With Violence.							Without Violence.							
Dacoity.	Robbery with hurt.	Robbery.	House-breaking to commit theft.	Do. to commit other offences.	Do. with attempt at hurt.	House-breaking or lurking house trespass.	Theft of cattle.	Ordinary.	Receiving stolen property.	Misappropriation	Criminal breach of trust.	Cheating.	Mischief, ordinary.	Total.
54	4	21	40	2	5	75	10	200	22	2	57	5	2	406

Other Crimes not included in the above.

Vagrancy or bad livelihood.	Bad habit and repute.	Riot.	Gambling.	Drunkenness.	Total.
11	6	18	22	14	17

More than two-thirds are for under a year.
19 Transportation.
5 Capital—as under :—

Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years	5 to 7 years.	7 to 10 years.	10 and above.	Life Transportation.	Not Life Transportation.	Capita Punishment.	Total.
421	64	39	17	2	3	12	7	5	600

Trade.

Trade.	No.	Trade.	No.
Butchers	5	Dealers	32
Writers	3	Cooks	19
Blacksmiths	1	Gardeners	21
Native Doctors	3	Horse-keepers	11
Shánbhógs	1	Accountants	1
Cultivators	92	Draughtsmen	2
Washermen	6	Bricklayers	10
Goldsmiths	2	Peons	15
Maties	4	Carpenters	6
Coachmen	7	Sepoys	12
Fishermen	4	Weavers	18
Merchants	1	Dalayats	2
Milkmen	2	Potters	2
Painters	2	Maistries	1
Fowl-sellers	1	Ayahs	1
Pensioners	4	Stone-cutters	4
Oil-mongers	3	Coolies	248
Pújaries	1	Students	1
Butlers	2	Prostitutes...	2
Tailors	6	Gumástas	2
Shoe-makers	13	Sappers	1
Thalavaries...	7	Dressing boys	2
Tóties	10	Barbers	2
Beggars	5	Bearers	1

Race and Caste.	Europeans and East Indians ..	19
	Mahomedans	18
	Hindus—	
	Canarese	87
	Mahrattas	8
	Telingas	119
	Tamils	200
Caste.	Europeans.	1
	Massulmans	81
	Mahrattas	8
	East Indians	8
	Brahmans and Kómaties	12
	Lambánís	28
	Korchars	11
	Vakkaligárs	99
	Bédars	20
	Waddars	36
	Pariahs	138
	Native Christians	10
	Other castes	138

Of the committals, 133 were re-committals, of these 71 had been imprisoned in this jail, 45 elsewhere; the greater number of re-committals, as heretofore, come from the neighbourhood of Bangalore, indeed the Cantonment and petta of this place appear to be somewhat prolific in vagabonds; whether this is due to any demoralizing influence attaching itself to the society of large bodies of Europeans, or to the supreme vigilance of the Police at this station, I cannot say.

Re-committals.

No material alteration has been made in the system of classification of criminals since last report. The women and juvenile males are excluded from the society of adult males, and from each other.

Classification.

Short-term men were, as previously stated, kept apart in the petta jail until 8th November.

The re-committals and worst characters are kept apart.

The non-laboring, weakly, and infirm, are still confined in the European prison.

The Catholic prisoners have been placed in a separate room.

This is all which, with the limited space at my disposal, I have found myself in a position to effect, nor does the classification of prisoners solely with reference to the crime for which they stand convicted, appear to me free from many serious objections.

The very worst characters in the jail, those whose reformation appears most hopeless, and whose moral sense is most undeveloped or debased, are generally not the homicides, the dacoits, or the robbers, but the petty thieves, the lurking trespassers, or the receivers of stolen goods. To this class belong most of the re-committals and almost all the men who are being unceasingly punished and admonished for breach of jail rules, for quarrelling, insolence, or insubordination. Unless therefore the cellular system be adopted, and the character of each individual be made a special study, any other classification than the rude one at present in force, appears to me hopeless; and when we consider the barrier which caste prejudice places, even between crimi-

nals confined in the same room, the difficulty becomes increased, and the necessity of a refined system of classification is diminished. One powerful argument in favor of the adoption of the cellular system is the prevalence of unnatural crimes, in certain prisons, especially those of lower Bengal: but from careful enquiries made by me, I have come to the conclusion that such crimes are here absolutely unknown or of exceedingly rare occurrence. The rural population, from whom the mass of the prisoners is recruited, are not addicted to such practices, and as the barrack rooms are lighted at night, and visited periodically by the sentries and turnkeys, crimes of the nature referred to, did they occur, would sooner or later be brought to notice.

It would, however, be well if all the petty thieves and cheats were shut up together, there would be little danger of their corrupting each other; though even this statement is open to objection, for many a previously honest man is driven to commit theft by want.

Again I do not think it would be well to confine dacoits or homicides together, the present plan of mixing them with other prisoners is more likely to defeat any effort at combination, and they are doubtless the most enterprising and energetic of the criminal classes, though as far as my experience goes, by no means the most vicious; indeed the highwayman or homicide is much more likely to be contaminated by association with the short-term thief, than the latter by association with him. Nor should this excite surprise. But little moral culpability attaches itself (especially in the minds of the inhabitants of the more recently settled districts, or of the wandering tribes,) to crimes of violence or impulse. By them (as by certain tribes in the northern division of Great Britain, not many years ago,) dacoity was resorted to, as a pleasing and praiseworthy relaxation from more serious pursuits, and an occasional homicide was imperatively called for, either as a salve to wounded honor, or as a quick and ready method of remedying the law's delay. To Lambánies and inhabitants of some of the Malnaad districts, these remarks especially apply, and the former class at least, are amongst the most orderly, adaptable, and industrious, of the prison population. They pick up useful handicrafts most readily, and are in very many cases likely to turn them to advantage to themselves and to the community, upon their release.

It is much to be regretted that the space at my disposal does not permit me to set aside a special building for men upon the bad conduct list (that is to say, men guilty of habitual breaches of jail discipline or persistent idleness). There can be no doubt that a few such men will, to a certain extent, leaven a large body of well disposed prisoners, yet I am unable for want of space to keep them wholly apart, as well in their working as in their sleeping hours.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

In the conduct of the prisoners there has been a decided improvement as the accompanying tables will shew. The number of punishments has been but 223 or $21\frac{1}{3}$ per cent against 323 or $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during the previous year, nor can this be attributed to a relaxation of discipline; on the contrary, the discipline has, if possible, been more strict than heretofore, and all offences have been promptly and summarily punished. In the conduct of the establishment I have been happy to notice a marked improvement, the reason for which I shall explain under the head of establishment, and to their greater vigilance as well as the advancement in the general tone of the jail (which must be in some measure attributed to the educational movement, which employs the prisoners spare time and keeps them out of mischief,) I in a great measure attribute the satisfactory result.

As heretofore, the being found in possession of forbidden articles, forms the highest item in the list of jail offences, but this has in a great measure diminished, since two of the peons were convicted of conveying them to the prisoners and summarily dismissed.

Nature of Punishment.

Using bad language and quarrelling.	Disobedience to orders.	Neglect of work.	Having forbidden articles.	Wilfully breaking Government property.	Refusing to work	Making false complaint.	Stealing meat, vegetables, &c.	Not reporting offences.	Attempt to escape.	Total.
32	49	50	119	3	19	5	29	11	9	353

1867.	Cells with hard labor.	Do. without work on non laboring diet.	Flogging	Total..
Number of Men......	72	62	189	323

Using bad language and quarrelling.	Disobedience to orders.	Neglect of work.	Having forbidden articles.	Wilfully breaking Government property.	Refusing to work.	Making false complaint.	Stealing meat, vegetables, &c.	Attempt to escape.	Pretending mad	Total.
20	24	41	87	2	10	7	25	1	6	223

1868.	Cells with hard labor.	Do. without work on non laboring diet.	Flogging.	Total.
Number of Men......	114	36	73	223

The foregoing table will shew the nature of the punishment inflicted this year as compared with the previous year. It will be seen that I have endeavoured as much as possible to substitute solitary confinement for flogging. The latter is in my opinion a degrading and useless mode of punishment, and is applicable only to hardened criminals and boys; the greatest number of lashes inflicted has been 30. 3 men simulated madness, but were restored to their senses by solitary confinement aided by a little moral pressure. A Massulman fakeer also, who had for 4 years persistently refused to work, though frequently flogged and punished, I reduced by similar means to see the necessity of doing something for his living, and for the last 7 months he has been quiet, orderly, and industrious.

Escapes.

There have been, I regret to say, 3 escapes. One man in the month of June managed to conceal himself during a heavy fall of rain, on a dark morning, in a corner of the garden separated from a chattram

by a wall which was not more than 6½ feet in height, the place was in full view of the sentries, but doubtless aided by confederates from the outside, and favored by the darkness, he managed to clamber over and escape.

The 2nd escape was altogether due to the gross carelessness or collusion of two peons, who allowed the man to go into the garden at 5 A. M. under the pretence of cutting vegetables for the morning meal. These men I tried and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, since which the whole of the peons have been a good deal more alert.

The 3rd escape was effected from a solitary cell, the door of which the prisoner managed to wrench open. The insecurity of these buildings and the wretched nature of the materials of which they are composed has been more than once brought to notice.

The prisoner having got out of the cell, crossed the post of one of the Barr sentries at a distance of 40 yards, but was not observed by him, though the moon was shining brightly and the man was ironed. He then slid into a drain, climbed up a palisade on to the outer wall, still at a distance of no more than 40 yards from the sentry, who neither saw him nor heard the clanking of his chains, until he gained the summit of the wall, when he caught sight of him, but states that he imagined him to be a monkey. After a while he saw reason to change his opinion, advanced to within 25 yards, challenged, and voided his piece into the air. He then allowed the prisoner (though still within reach of his bayonet) to pursue his way and drop from the wall to the outside of the building. None of these men have as yet been apprehended.

Executions.

There have been two executions within the jail garden, and two men were handed over to the Deputy Superintendent to be hanged at Dévanahalli, the scene of their crime.

Discipline.

I have endeavoured to carry out the system of discipline introduced by Dr. Henderson; and though some of the difficulties referred to by him in his last report still exist, especially the want of distinct and separate places of confinement for different classes of prisoners, yet I am of opinion that the tone of the jail has been some-

what raised, and that many men have shewn a desire for improvement, and have acquired habits of order, of steady industry, and self reliance. The improvements effected in the establishment, (which must be the starting point for all improvements in the discipline of the jail) will be specially noted under a separate head.

That a jail can never be converted into a reformatory institution for the great mass of the prisoners, is a proposition which few will be inclined to dispute. The confirmed thief or cheat, will on his release as certainly return to his evil ways, as the confirmed smoker, or opium eater, to the drug of which he has been for a season deprived. The idle who hate work, may perhaps from force of habit, (if their imprisonment be of sufficient length) acquire some faint notion of the dignity of labor, and there will always be a minority who are really anxious to avail themselves of the means of improvement brought within their reach, to learn to read and write, and to acquire a handicraft; but the former class will be less likely after their release, at once to rush into conflict with the law which they have already found too strong for them (for to this class a jail is a real purgatory), and the latter will certainly be more useful members of society, after the period of their imprisonment has passed.

In all, in a greater or lesser degree, may be inculcated habits of industry and cleanliness, order, and subordination, and though little real reformation can be effected through any system from which the religious element is of necessity excluded, still the prospect of improving the moral condition of the prisoners is not altogether without hope. It appears to me, however, sufficiently clear, that the first duty of a jail Superintendent is to see that the sentence of the law is duly carried out, that the man condemned to hard labor is really hard worked, and that while every attention is paid to his health, and within certain limits to his comfort, it may not be possible for him to look back upon his imprisonment as other than a season of punishment and toil.

And here I would remark that the present scale of rewards and punishments, by which agencies alone the discipline of a jail can be maintained, are wholly inadequate for the end which they are intended to accomplish. The rewards for good conduct consist in removal of fetters, promotion to the rank of warder and work-overseer, permission

to receive the visits of relations, badge for industry and good conduct, and the chance of being recommended for a remission of sentence. Of all these rewards, the last mentioned should naturally exercise the most powerful influence ; but the system under which remissions are at present granted, is open to so much objection, that as a stimulus to good conduct (except in the case of prisoners whose sentence has nearly expired) it is practically of no effect. The well behaved prisoner is too dependent upon the caprice of the Superintendent for the time being and of his subordinates : there is no fixed rule under which he can claim a recommendation for remission, and the chance of remission being granted (even after such recommendation) is too indefinite and vague. I should therefore advise that a system which is, I believe, to a certain extent in force in the Madras jails, should here be introduced. To wit, that each prisoner upon admission be placed upon probation, and that such probationary period should last for 6 months. If during that time the prisoner has committed no offence, he should be placed on the good conduct list, and be allowed, while he remains upon that list, to count each Sunday as an extra day of punishment, to be remitted at the close of his imprisonment. That is to say, if his sentence be for two years, and if during that time his conduct has been unexceptionable, it should be reduced by 78 days, (the number of Sundays in 18 months, the first 6 months of sentence being excluded from the calculation.)

Certain crimes to be hereafter determined, should debar the prisoner from the above privilege ; though I doubt the advantage of altogether closing the door of remission to any class of prisoners, except recommittals, or men whose crimes have been attended with circumstances of peculiar barbarity ; and these last would be in most cases transported.

For misconduct, a prisoner should forfeit the whole, or a portion of his remission, and be again placed on probation, and for a repetition of the offence, he should be finally excluded from the good conduct list. This would be in most cases a much more satisfactory and scientific mode of punishment, than flogging or solitary confinement.

Copies of the rules under which remission could be claimed, should be hung up in each barrack, and a monthly revised list of the number

of days earned by each man with the punishments inflicted should be attached.

Secondly, I would allow all prisoners employed upon special branches of industry, a certain percentage upon their earnings, to be paid to them upon their release under the following restrictions.

1. I would grant admission to the list of manufactory hands, as a reward for good conduct.

2. All prisoners upon admission to the list should be placed on probation, the period of probation to be not less than 3 months. If during that time the prisoner has shewed no aptitude for learning a trade, if he be idle or insubordinate, he should revert to garden work, where labor sufficiently hard can be found for the meanest intelligence and for the most inveterate skulker.

3. After the probationary period has expired, I should allow him a small percentage upon his earnings, which in no case should exceed Rs. 10 per annum, or be less than Rs 2.

These earnings should be entered in a book to be given to the prisoner and revised monthly. The whole or a portion to be forfeited for misconduct or laziness.

I am confident that such a scheme, even as a mercantile transaction, would be found to pay ; while as a stimulus to good conduct and industry, its effect would be immense.

It is of but little use to tell a prisoner upon his admission to jail on the first day of a 10 years' imprisonment, that if for 9½ years he is industrious, orderly and well behaved, he may probably be commended by a future Superintendent, to the favorable notice of a future Judicial Commissoner; and that the latter officer may possibly remit 6 months of his sentence. A moment's consideration of the slight effect which the promise of the remission of a grievous punishment in the next world, has upon the mass of mankind in this, will remove all doubt as to the result. But if the prisoner could count with certainty upon the benefits to be derived from persistent good conduct and industry, if he saw his own earnings of remitted days mounting to weeks, and again to months ; still more, if he saw prisoners daily released of whose sentence considerable portions had been remitted, and bearing with

them sufficient money earned by *honest* industry, to support them until they again found honest employment, there would be some incentive to perseverance, and stimulus to hope. The line would be more broadly drawn between the idle and the industrious, the orderly and the disobedient; than by the complicated and expensive system of cellular confinement, and the punishment of misconduct would be more sharp, and less degrading than at present.

Labor and Employment.

The prisoners' labor as heretofore is divided into hard, medium and light, the men being allotted to each class in the first instance with reference to their strength, and subsequently, in some cases, according to their conduct whether good or bad.

The medium and light gangs are inspected at intervals, and men are removed from them to the hard gang if their health be considered sufficiently good.

The hard-labor men average 699·533 in number.

Medium.	65·42
Light.	21·23

In consequence of the improved state of the prisoners' health, I have increased the working hours of the hard labor men from 8 to 9. The additional hour is thus distributed. The men go to work at 6¾ instead of 7. They rest at midday for half an hour instead of an hour, and strike work at 4¼ instead of 4. The health of the men has not suffered in the least in consequence of the additional labor imposed upon them, nor can 9 hours work in the day be considered at all excessive, whilst at the year's end the additional hour makes an important difference in the amount of work done. The average number of hard labor men being 699, one hour in each of the 272 days at the old rate of 8 hours a day, estimating the value of each man's labor at only 2 annas a day, would give an annual increase of Rs. 1,700 per annum.

The average number of men employed on the manufactures has been 400·159.

The principal manufactures are woollen, cotton, and gunny-weaving, tailoring, carpenters' and blacksmiths' work, tent-making, pottery, book-binding, and lithography.

Type-casting has also been commenced, and men are being instructed in printing.

Gunny-making has been in a great measure abandoned, as it employed a large number of men, and was not remunerative. A certain number of men are, however, still employed in making gunny bags for the tent manufactory, and aloe fibre mats made on the same principle as gunny mats, are being made up on a small scale. These are more profitable than gunny mats, as the fibre costs nothing. In cotton the chief product is tents, of these—

1 Large single pole.
18 Hill tents.
2 Bechobas.
9 Rowties,—and
1 Necessary, have been sold during the year. They are generally admitted, the later made ones especially, to be as good as Jubbulpore tents, and promise to be a most important branch of industry. Orders have been received to a sufficient extent to keep all the available hands employed till the middle of March next.

Of the tents, 30 have been sold to Government and the saving in carriage from Jubbulpore amounts to Rs. 1,833. The tents have not proved as remunerative as they otherwise would have done, owing to the inexperience of the men, who could only be taught to cut them properly after much expenditure of time and material. All the iron, brass, wood, and leather work of the tents, is performed in the jail. The carpets, chicks, and ropes are also manufactured, and the chintz dyed and stamped.

In wool, cumblies, horse blankets, carpets, and rugs have been made to about the same extent as during the previous year, and secure a ready sale. 4 carpets valued at rupees 729—12—11 were exported to England, and 2 others have been ordered.

In consequence of the character of the wool, its short staple, and harsh brittle fibre, it is impossible to dye it a satisfactory color. I have therefore sent, as an experiment, for a bale of wool to Australia. I calculate that it can be landed at Madras at a price sufficiently low to render its manufacture profitable.

The carpenters' and blacksmiths' work shops have been considerably extended, and now afford employment to 46 men. It is my intention greatly to develop these useful branches of industry, for although they may not afford such a ready return as other trades, still they are much more likely to prove of advantage to the prisoners and to the community, upon the release of the former.

No man who is not a weaver or tailor by caste, will, on his return to his village, undertake either of those trades, and the same remark applies to most of the industrial arts taught in jails ; but every ryot will mend his plough or cart, or repair his house, and, in the neighbourhood of coffee estates or large towns, will find ready and well paid employment.

I have commenced the manufacture of carts upon an improved principle, of which the first made has been already sold. The manufacture of tent poles alone gives constant employment to 5 or 6 men.

The lithographic press is still at work, and a printing press has been bought, which will commence operations early in the ensuing year. In the meantime 12 men are being instructed in English, with the intention of employing them at the press. The facility with which these men have acquired the English alphabet (both in print and manuscript) is very surprising.

It is my intention to publish a bi-weekly paper for advertising purposes, to be distributed gratis to the inhabitants of Bangalore and its neighbourhood. All the leading merchants have promised their advertisements and the prospects of the press are in its present stage at least hopeful. Type-casting has also been commenced on a small scale, but has not been yet carried to a sufficient extent, to allow me to say definitely whether it is likely to pay.

Brick and tile-making are still carried on, chiefly to meet the requirements of the jail; but the art of ornamental pottery languishes ; the public not yet being sufficiently educated to be inclined to pay a little more for tastefully made articles, than it has been accustomed to pay for ugly ones.

Book-binding was commenced on the 15th of October, 22 men are now employed upon it, and the returns have been satisfactory. A profit of 962 Rs. has been already realized from this source.

A more ambitious class of work, such as fancy binding, &c., will be attempted during the coming year.

Results.

The results of the manufactory for the past year, are much more hopeful than at the close of 1867. Both the men and the Superintendents are beginning to learn their work, and the number of experienced hands whose work is really profitable, and who are capable of instructing the later admissions, has largely increased, and is still increasing. The financial results will be noted under another head. They prove that the manufacturing establishment is steadily advancing.

It must be remembered that a jail manufactory labors under the great disadvantage of being superintended by officers who have first to learn their own work, before can they teach others, hence many failures occur, and much time is lost and material wasted.

The Chief Jailor to whom the immediate superintendence of the manufactures is entrusted, has labored assiduously during the past year, both in instructing the men and in checking idleness and peculation, and his exertions have been attended with considerable success.

One objection to some of the higher branches of manufacture doubtless is, that the labor is not in many cases actually hard, but it must be borne in mind that at the same time they demand a certain exercise of the intellectual powers, which mere clod breaking does not call for, and that it must be always a punishment to a prisoner of intelligence to feel that the profit of his skilled labor is being devoted to the benefit of Government and not to his own.

Machines.

The only machinery bought during the year has been the printing press already referred to, and a sewing machine. It is my intention to instruct the female prisoners in the use of the latter, and should the tent manufactory thrive, as I see every reason to hope, there will be ample employment for several sewing machines, and the women (a number of whom are from the neighbourhood of Bangalore,) may easily find employment, if they understand the use of the machine, at the many tailoring establishments in the Cantonment, in some of which machines are used. At present their only employments are spinning, grinding and jail duties.

19 new looms and 2 rope jacks required by the increase of the tent manufactory, were constructed in the jail.

I endeavour to carry out Doctor Henderson's views, in disposing of as much of the jail produce as possible to Government. This is desirable on many accounts. Local manufactures are less interfered with. Orders are given in larger quantity, and the time in which the work can be accomplished is therefore more easily calculated, and more consideration is shewn for the difficulties incident to all manufacture from forced labor, and to the fluctuating conditions of a jail population.

The general public on the contrary can never be made to understand that there may be some difficulty in diverting the whole strength of the establishment from its accustomed channels, with a view to executing its orders without any delay whatever, and it is also somewhat immoral in expecting, because an article is manufactured in jail, that it should be sold at less than cost price.

Garden and Earth Works.

A small house has been built in the garden with pisé walls and tiled roof, and 2 furnaces have been erected in it for type-casting; 2 of the wells have been re-lined with cut stone; a new well is being sunk in a quarter where water is much needed; and 2 other wells are being enlarged and repaired. The garden walls for a distance of 719 yards have been also coped as already stated.

The whole of the garden has been reduced to cultivation. This was a work of much labor, the ground was in most places hard, and in all barren. It was altogether manured with *poudrette*, and if water were more abundant, would soon become productive. I hope during the ensuing year to sink a few more wells, and relieve this want in some degree. However the cash returns from the garden shew a steady advance. They amount to Rs. 2,157—14—11 against 1,207 Rs. in the previous year. In addition, all the seeds planted in the garden were paid for from the garden profits, and in the previous year these were debited to contingent expenses. A quantity of stock in grain, grass, and garden seeds, to the estimated value of Rs. 412—4—0, is also in hand.

The small but valuable garden of the petta jail was on the 18th November given up to the Lunatic Asylum. The value of the crop thus

abandoned was estimated at Rs. 35, for this the officer in charge of the Asylum stated that he was "not prepared" to afford any compensation, and I believe he is still in the same unprepared condition. Much labor was expended in reducing this compact little garden to cultivation, and a valuable well was being sunk on the premises and had reached a depth of 20 feet.

The return from the jail garden will, if the next season prove a fair one, be somewhat higher than that of the past year. I think I am justified in setting it down at, at least Rs 3,000.

The return for the past year, however, cannot be considered unsatisfactory if compared with that of other jails; for by the Inspector General's report for the jails of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal presidency for the year 1867, I find the aggregate garden profits from 50 jails amount to Rs. 26,337 only, or an average of rupees 526½ per jail, and the 26 Punjaub jails have only returned Rs. 8,352-13-6.

Stone breaking.

Stone breaking has been abandoned by order of the Judicial Commissioner. It was not a remunerative branch of labor. There was no market for the metal when broken, as the Department of Public Works would only buy it at a ruinously low price.

Jail Service.

The jail duties of cooking, sweeping, grinding, washing, and the like, still occupy 29 per cent of convicts. Scavangers as heretofore are, as far as possible, selected from the re-committals, and rági grinding, which seems a most distasteful occupation, is reserved, as much as possible, as a punishment for breach of jail rules, quarrelling, dirtiness, and the like.

Juveniles.

The juveniles have during the past year been kept completely apart from the adult prisoners. During the early part of the year, I employed them altogether in laying out the piece of ground attached to the juvenile prison, which was, in consequence of the scanty soil in that locality overlying the granite rock, a most unsatisfactory spot for garden operations;—however, by perseverance, soil was slowly accumulated, the holes in which the enclosure abounded were filled up,

trees were collected from a variety of quarters, some seeds were procured from the Lál Bágh and planted, and by the middle of May the garden was completed.

A plot of ground has been told off to each of the boys. They take the greatest interest in their gardens, and work hard at them. Several of them have shewn considerable aptitude for gardening, and I have received applications for two of them, to be employed as gardeners by officers of the Mysore Commission, upon their release. The boys are employed from 6 to 8 A. M. at garden work, 8½ to 12 at school, and from 12-50 to 5 at gardening, cleaning the grounds, sowing seeds, and the like.

I have also established a carpenter's shop for the instruction of the senior boys. Those only whose conduct has been good, are allowed to work in it, and the privilege is eagerly sought after. Several of them are already able to turn out useful work, and the skill with which they use the dangerous native adze, at an age when English boys could be trusted with no tool more trenchant than a butter knife, is very remarkable.

On the whole the boys have made good progress in learning, 11 are now able to read Canarese, 4 can read English, 7 can cypher, 7 can write. Their conduct during the past year has been exceedingly good. Out of a total of 36 boys imprisoned, only 4 have been punished, one only has been flogged, and he received but 6 lashes. The average number confined during the year was 18·293.

The juvenile prison may, I think, be considered as the only part of the jail which can be rightly regarded as a reformatory. The boys, who are for the most part thieves and City Arabs, have been in many cases driven to crime by want. They are admitted at an age when some lasting impression may be made upon their minds, and being treated with as much kindness as is compatible with strict discipline there is more hope of the lessons of order, cleanliness, and industry, which are there inculcated producing some fruit. The advantages of good conduct and industry are kept prominently before them, in the persons of the senior boys, who are to a certain extent entrusted with the charge and direction of the others, (an office of which they are very proud) and their time being constantly employed from morning till

night, they have no leisure to think of mischief. The effect of instruction and kindness is also very remarkable in the growing intelligence which they develope as their education progresses, and in the disappearance of the sullen and hunted expression which many of those street vagabonds, against whom every man's hand has been raised from their early childhood, wear upon first admission.

I hope during the coming year to open a blacksmith's shop in this portion of the jail, and to instruct some of the boys in book-binding and printing. The boys have been remarkably healthy as shewn by the accompanying table.

The number of admissions to hospital has been	..	18
Discharged, cured	.. ..	16
Average daily number	.. .. ..	1
Died	.. ..	0

Women.

The work of the women has been as heretofore chiefly spinning, but as stated in another place, I intend to instruct them in the use of the sewing machine, and also in book-binding. They are kept quite apart from the other classes, under the care of a respectable Matron, Mrs. Rodgers, who has been most attentive to the management of her somewhat troublesome flock.

Infirm & Non-laboring Classes.

The infirm and non-laboring classes have been encouraged to do any light work, such as weeding, picking wool, &c., by a promise of increased rations. I cannot say that they have responded very heartily to this invitation.

IV. DIET.

In August of 1867, a new diet scale was introduced by Doctor Henderson. An increase of meat, oil, tyre, and salt, was given to the hard-labor men, and a greater variety in the grain and other items. Similar changes, but lesser in degree, were made in the diet of the non-laboring and light-labor men. The beneficial effect of this change in the great diminution of sickness and mortality, will be specially detailed when the health of the prisoners comes to be considered. I

may mention, however, that in so good a condition was the health and strength of the men at the commencement of the cold weather, that I did not find it requisite to serve out meat (or its equivalent, tyre and ghee,) more than twice a week to the hard-labor men. During that season, it was proposed that it should be given 3 times.

Great care is taken, by means of frequent inspections and weighings, to ensure the due quantity of food being served out, and the cooking of the rations is strictly attended to. The new stoves have been found to work most successfully in the latter respect, and to them I attribute in a slight degree the improvement in the prisoners' health.

The total cost of diet was Rs. 40,094—0—1 or 38—6—5 per each prisoner; this is doubtless very high, but as a set off to it, the increased amount of work done by the men must be taken into account, as shewn by the increase of the jail out-turn amounting this year to Rs. 13,519—9—11.

It is not fair either to compare the cost of a prisoner in this province with the cost of one in Bengal or Oude. In the former province I find from the Inspector General's report, that in the year 1867, rice cost but 2—5—4 per maund, whilst in this province its cost was 5—1—1.

V. WATER SUPPLY.

The drinking and cooking water is excellent, and is carefully filtered. During the hot weather, however, it has at all times been rather scarce. It is unfortunate that more attention was not paid to the question of the water supply before the site for the jail was selected, for though in ordinary years there is a bare sufficiency for drinking purposes, still in a season of prolonged drought, I greatly fear that the supply would altogether cease. For gardening, manufacturing, and washing purposes, the supply is for several months most scanty, and for great part of the year much of the water used for the above purposes has to be brought from a well without the jail enclosure, an arrangement which is for many reasons most objectionable.

The bathing arrangements detailed in section 1 are now very complete.

VI. CLOTHING.

No change has been made in the prisoners' clothing during the past year.

VII. CONSERVANCY AND DRAINAGE.

The dry earth system has been carried out and has proved satisfactory.

As already stated, the night closets are in course of removal to the exterior of the wards, which will be a great improvement. This arrangement is now completed in 3 wards, and was commenced in 3 others on the 17th December 1868.

The *poudrette* has been employed in manuring the garden, which could not possibly have been reduced to fertility without its agency. It forms excellent manure, though it is rather too stimulating when freshly employed for young or delicate plants.

VIII. HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS.

On the 31st December 1867, there remained in hospital 24 sick, and during the year there were treated in hospital 775, against 1,062 in the previous year.

The aggregate sick for the years 1867, 1868.

1867	17,126	daily average	46
1868	9,672	do. do	26½

Of the total treated during the years 1867, 1868.

1867.	Cured. ..	969	Released for sickness	6
	Died. ..	63	Remaining ..	24
1868.	Cured. ..	759	Released for sickness	2
	Died. ..	9	Remaining ..	25

The difference in the health of the prisoners during the two years is sufficiently startling, and becomes still more so by comparison with the death and sick rates for the past 4 years as shewn in the accompanying table.

Table exhibiting the monthly average strength of Prisoners and their admissions and casualties in hospital with average daily sick from 1865 *to* 1868 *inclusive.*

Months.	1865. Average strength of Prisoners.	1865. Admissions.	1865. Deaths.	1865. Average daily sick.	1866. Average strength of Prisoners.	1866. Admissions.	1866. Deaths.	1866. Average daily sick.	1867. Average strength of prisoners.	1867. Admissions. !	1867. Deaths.	1867. Average daily sick.	1868. Average strength of Prisoners.	1868. Admissions.	1868. Deaths.	1868. Average daily sick.
January ...	924	84	7	37¾	807	44	1	20	1,275	107	6	52¼	1,101	66	0	31
February ...	953	92	3	38¼	884	41	3	34¾	1,234	63	8	47	1,111	47	1	30
March ...	910	70	5	33	871	60	5	26	1,210	96	6	50¾	1,108	60	1	28
April ...	903	55	1	30¼	879	40	5	21	1,141	95	4	55	1,088	56	1	22½
May... ...	899	43	3	32½	901	62	4	24¾	1,133	86	10	63	10½	61	2	20½
June... ...	896	38	6	30	1,102	61	1	24	1,123	80	6	57	1,030	62	2	21
July... ...	890	48	4	28	1,032	79	3	28	1,122	89	7	59¾	1,049	71	0	27
August ...	890	47	2	28	1,077	100	4	41¾	1,139	81	7	50	1,028	49	1	26
September .	883	61	2	33	1,059	55	5	31	1,178	93	6	43½	1,029	65	0	26½
October ...	885	45	6	24	1,213	120	6	42¾	1,180	74	2	23	1,021	69	1	29
November ..	895	34	6	25	1,230	96	2	43	1,172	74	0	27¼	962	63	0	28
December...	905	48	1	23	1,316	132	7	59¼	1,134	65	1	29	901	72	0	39½
Total...	10,833	665	42	362½	12,471	14,050	50	386¼	14,050	1003	63	557¾	12,489	751	9	385

It will thus be seen that during the first 3 years of the jail's history, the death rate averaged 50·356 per thousand, while during the past year it has fallen as low as 8·623. By the last annual administration report, it appears that the average of deaths in the whole province was 12·12, and by the last Blue Book I find that the deaths among the 70,962 soldiers quartered in the United Kingdom were 9·92.

One of the men who died was an old life prisoner who had been 30 years in jail and was at least 70 years of age.

For the main cause of this wonderful improvement in the health of the prisoners, we have not far to look. On the 18th August 1867, Doctor Henderson introduced a new scale of diet, and almost from that day the health of the prisoners improved and continued to improve, as a reference to the foregoing table will at once shew. There is no doubt that the other sanitary measures instituted by Doctor Henderson, and which I have endeavoured to carry out unchanged, have in a degree contributed to this happy end, but the main cause is still, without question, the change of diet: nor should the moral influences which he brought to bear upon the men be omitted from calculation,

the discipline, the industrious habits, the interest which he caused a great number of them to take in their work, and the sanitary effect which must attend all healthful stimulus to exertion.

As far as my experience goes, there is no epidemic more difficult to struggle against, or more fatal, than the epidemic of depression which seizes upon large bodies of men in confinement, and this Doctor Henderson appears happily to have banished.

Upon assuming charge of the jail, I was much struck with the cheerful manner in which the prisoners went through their work, and the interest which they seemed to take in it, contrasting as it did with the sullen and lazy gloom which I had been accustomed to notice in the Shimoga prisoners. Visitors too, not unfrequently notice the cheerful and alert demeanour of the men.

I am confident that good food and clothing, and good ventilation will not alone keep a body of prisoners in health, but that it is as necessary to cultivate the *mens sana*, as the *corpus sanum.* Given good food and ventilation and healthful and interesting work—however hard, and there can be no reason why a body of prisoners should not be more healthy than an equal body of free men ; for more attention is paid to them while in, health, and disease when it appears, is more promptly treated.

I have observed no difference during the year in the influence of crime employment or length of confinement, upon the course of disease, as compared with the previous year.

Of the 9 deaths, 2, as before mentioned, were caused by old age.

5 Asthenia (3 of the cases being elderly men,) 2 fever, 2 dysentery.

The chief diseases have been fever, boils, bowel complaints, and ulcers. Dysentery, that curse of jails, has been happily absent since the 15th of September 1868.

Two were released for sickness as under:—

Jail No.	Disease.	Time in Jail.		Period unexpired.	
		Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.
782	Asthenia.	5	10	...	2
1986	Do.	2	...	...	9

Average sick during the Quarters.

	1st. Quarter.	2nd. Quarter.	3rd. Quarter.	4th. Quarter.
Admissions	57·666	59·666	65·	68·
Deaths............	·666	1·666	·33	·333
Average sick........	9·666	23·333	9·650	28·833

The slight increase in the number of admissions during the last two quarters is to be attributed to the increased number of admissions for fever, principally occurring amongst recent admissions to the jail. It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the medical history of the jail for the past year is happily almost a blank, but it is my duty before taking leave of the subject, to bring to notice the satisfactory manner in which the jail hospital assistant has performed his duties. Two dressers were allotted to the jail upon its formation, but this man has for the last 4¼ years done the duty of both. He was therefore recommended by Doctor Henderson for an increase of pay, and this recommendation having been forwarded to the Government of India, an increase of 5 Rs. was sanctioned, which raised his pay from Rs. 35 to 40. But before this order was published, the pay of all dressers of his rank was raised to Rs. 40, and he is therefore in exactly the same position as before, that is to say, he alone performs the duty of two men without receiving more than the pay of one. In a native infantry regiment (whose average strength does not exceed 631) a commissioned medical officer, an apothecary, and a dresser are supposed to find ample employment. But for a body of 1,000 prisoners, a share of a medical officer (for the Superintendent's time can naturally not be altogether devoted to the care of the sick,) and one dresser, have discharged the entire duty, not only in seasons of health, but in times of sore sickness. I therefore think it right to bring the services of this deserving subordinate to notice, with a view to his being recommended for the small increase of 5 Rs. monthly. By his attention to the health of the men, and the consequent efficiency of the manufacturing and laboring classes, he has saved far more than that sum to Government.

Comparative Statement.

1868

1	Total prison population			1,880
2	Average strength of prisoners			1,043·550
3	Do daily sick			26½
4	Ratio to „ to average strength per cent ..			2·492
5	Total number of deaths of all classes ..			9
		Y.	M.	D.
6	Average duration of imprisonment of those who died ..	4	4	26
7	Average of age of those who died.	39	0	0
8	Percentage of deaths to total prison population.			·478
9	Do on daily average strength ..			·862
10	Do to total treated			1·161

1867

1	Total prison population			2,388
2	Average strength of prisoners			1,173·887
3	Average sick.			46
4	Ratio to „ to average strength per cent ..			3·921
5	Total number of deaths of all classes ..			63
		Y.	M.	D.
6	Average duration of imprisonment of those who died ..	4	10	10
7	Average of age of those who died			37·841
8	Per centage of deaths to total prison population.			2·637
9	Do on daily average strength			5·370
10	Do to total treated			5·932

IX. ESTABLISHMENT AND OFFICE.

The establishment consists of 3 divisions :—

1. The permanent establishment.
2. Contingent establishment.
3. The Barr or military guard.

Permanent and Contingent.

The permanent and contingent establishments, though by no means in a perfect condition, have been much improved, and have worked very fairly. One or two bad characters have been weeded out, and its general tone has advanced somewhat. The men are more alert, and seem to take more interest in their work, and the smuggling of forbidden goods has diminished considerably.

The 1st jamadar of the contingent establishment was reduced to the rank of daffadar, by order of the Judicial Commissioner, in consequence of his bad conduct, drunkenness and insubordination, having been brought to notice. He then happily determined to send in his resignation, which was accepted. The 2nd jamadar was promoted in his stead, and has worked pretty fairly, and daffadar Rangasawmy was promoted to jamadar, and has not done amiss. 2 peons were tried by me for permitting the escape of a prisoner, and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each, and 2 others were summarily dismissed for smuggling tobacco to the prisoners.

These punishments, and the increase of pay sanctioned for ⅓rd of the contingent establishment, have had a good effect, and the general discipline of the jail has much improved. The increase of pay referred to has been the granting of 7 Rs. instead of 6, to ⅓rd of the best men. This was a much needed boon, as 6 Rs. is, in these times of enhanced prices, but little for a man to support a family upon, hence the taking of bribes can never be altogether stopped amongst the poorer of the peons, however well disposed in other respects. There is also but little prospect of promotion; the daffadars bearing the proportion of 1 to 25 only, and their being no hóblidars, and but 2 jamadars. I should strongly recommend, that the daffadars be increased to 5, or the proportion of 1 to 15 peons, and that 3 hóblidars also be allowed as in the other jails of the province. The trifling expense would soon be made up by the increased efficiency of the men, and it might be altogether covered by a reduction in the office establishment of the head writer and one gumásta, which I have recommended to be carried out as soon as employment can be found for these men. The office establishment is at present far too exuberant, and much of the work could be done by prisoners.

The jail daróga was on the 16th of November removed to Kolár, and made jailor of the new jail at that place. He is a steady respectable man, and will I hope do well. I should recommend the introduction of the system of promoting men from the Central Jail to the establishment of other jails. They would introduce the system of discipline here in force into the out-stations, and it would be a great stimulus to good conduct and industry.

Pensioned Qr. Mr. Sergeant Mitchel of the Royal Artillery, was appointed to the vacant office; he seems a hard working and trustworthy man. He has up to this time given satisfaction.

Punishment.

The register of punishment shews that:—

2 Men were imprisoned for 6 months.
13 Dismissed.
72 Fined.
15 Reprimanded.
3 Reduced in rank.

Barr.

The barr guard is composed of:—
2 Native officers.
28 Non-commissioned.
81 Privates, and
4 Drummers of the Mysore Infantry.

They are about as efficient and alert as usual, and they are in other respects rather inoffensive.

X. FINANCIAL.

The total jail expenditure for the year 1868 has been rupees 74,900-8-7 under the following heads:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Building	3,933	7	8
2 Diet	40,094	0	1
3 Clothing	5,042	6	0
4 Hospital	381	15	12
*5 Miscellaneous	4,885	3	6
6 Guarding.—			
a. Permanent Establishment ...	14,225	1	8
b. Contingent Guard ..	6,103	2	9
c. Clothing for Contingent Establishment	235	3	0
Total	74,900	8	7

The annual average cost of each man has been Rs. 71—11—11 or equal to Rs. 5—15—8 per month or annas 3—2¼ per day.

For the year 1867, the total expenditure was Rs. 88,179—10—3, and the annual average cost of each man was Rs. 82—14—3.

* Under this head has been included Rs. 1,400 arrears of house rent passed to the Superintendent.

The total expenditure for the year per man is divided thus :—

Distribution.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Building	3	12	4
2	Diet	38	6	5
3	Clothing	4	12	3
4	Hospital necessaries ..	0	5	10
5	Guarding and Establishment	19	7	6
6	Miscellaneous ..	4	14	5
	Total ...	71	10	9

This, if compared with the items of the previous year's expenditure shews :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
A decrease per man upon diet	6	6	1
On Clothing	0	15	9
On Guarding and Establishment	8	1	4
Total	15	7	4

and an increase upon :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Building	2	9	10
Hospital necessaries	0	0	5
Miscellaneous	1	15	5
Total	4	6	8

Causes of Decrease.

The decrease upon diet was due to the lower price of grain, and to the saving in firewood effected by the new stoves. In consequence of the improved health of the prisoners also, I did not consider it necessary to issue the extra ration of meat, sanctioned for the cold season. The saving in firewood amounted to Rs. 1,149—4—4, and the saving in grain, &c. per man to Rs. 5—15—4.

The decrease of the cost of clothing is altogether due to the greater care which the prisoners have been taught to take of their clothes.

The decrease under the head of establishment is due to the lower pay of the officiating Superintendent.

The increase under the head "Building" is to be debited to the lavatory, the roofing of the solitary cells, and the night latrines, all of these being works of great utility.

And here I may remark that though it has been hitherto customary to debit each prisoner with a share of the new buildings constructed during the year, such a proceeding does not seem to me a fair one, where the works were either omitted in the original plan of the jail, (although like the lavatories of absolute necessity,) or were alterations in buildings of faulty construction, as the solitary cells or latrines; as well might the prisoners of the first year have been debited with the cost of the newly built jail.

The increase of hospital charges I attribute to the system, pursued by me, of admitting men suffering from comparatively trifling ailments to hospital, which I have found to pay, upon the principle that prevention is cheaper than cure; and also to a somewhat more liberal diet granted to weakly men whilst in hospital.

The extra expenditure upon the miscellaneous items, as already stated, is to be debited to arrears of house rent.

Comparative Table of Expenditure.

Items.	1867. Total.	1867. Per man.	1868. Total.	1868. Per man.	Increase. Total.	Increase. Per man.	Decrease. Total.	Decrease. Per man.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Building ...	1,576	1 5 0	3,933	3 12 4	2,357	2 6 10	...	...
Diet ...	52,530	44 12 0	40,094	38 6 5	...	...	12,136	6 6 1
Clothing ...	6,788	5 12 0	5,042	4 12 3	...	...	1,746	0 15 9
Hospital necessaries ...	400	0 5 5	381	0 5 10	...	0 0 5	19	...
Miscellaneous	3,482	2 15 0	4,885	4 14 5	1,403	1 15 5	...	...
Guarding and Establishment	31,953	27 3 0	20,565	19 7 6	...	...	11,388	8 1 4
Tents ...	543	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	543	0 8 0
Total......	97,272	82 12 5	74,900	71 10 9	3,760	4 6 8	26,132	15 15 2

The value of the prisoners' labor has now to be taken into account.

The out-turn from manufacture during the past year amounted to Rs. 11,361-11-0, the price of vegetables sold to Rs. 2,157-14-11. Total Rs. 13,519-9-11.

To this must be added the value of prisoners' labor lent to the Department of Public Works and to the Surgeon in charge of the Lunatic Asylum. 8,016 men were lent to the Chief Engineer, whose labor, charged at the low rate of 2 annas and 8 pie a day, would amount to Rs. 1,336-0-0.

592 men were lent to the Surgeon in charge, Lunatic Asylum, the value of whose labor was Rs. 96-9-4, making a total of Rs. 1,432-9-4 and raising the direct earnings of the prisoners to Rs. 14,952-3-3 and reducing the cost of each man to Rs. 57-6-10.

In comparing the returns from manufacture with those of the previous year, it will be necessary to make a considerable deduction from the sum of 8,934 Rs. credited to the latter, as the earnings of November and December 1866, have to be deducted from the total sum. Up to the close of 1866, the manufacturing year and the official year were coterminous, but in January 1867, it was ordered that the manufacturing accounts should be closed at the end of the calender year.

The two months November and December, the earnings of which were to have been included in those of the official year 1866—1867, were therefore added to 1868; deducting these, the manufactory accounts will stand thus :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Earnings for 1866	5,768	0	0
Do. for 1867 .. .	7,234	0	0
Do. for 1868	11,361	11	0

The increase is to be credited to the following branches of manufacture :—book-binding, tent-making and carpet-making, &c., in the following proportions :—

	1867.	1868.
Book-binding	0	962-0- 0
Tent-making	2,643-0-0	9,758-0- 0
Carpets	1,715-2-4	2,100-6-10

The indirect returns amount to Rs. 4,764-12-0 :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Surplus stock	1,300	0	0
Carriage hire of tents from Jubbulpore saved to Government.	1,833	0	0
Tailors' hire for making peons' coats ..	30	0	0
Blacksmiths and carpenters for jail	757	0	0
Potters for „	157	0	0
Basket makers for „	245	6	0
Garden stock now in hand..	412	4	0
Total......	4,764	12	0

The average cash earnings of each man employed in manufactures for the last 3 years are shewn below :—

1866.			1867.			1868.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
15	5	2	21		0	28	1	1

The cost of each prisoner after deducting cash earnings for the same period :—

1866.			1867.			1868.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
86	5	8	76	7	2	58	12	8

The total earnings direct and indirect :—

1866.			1867.			1868.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
11,550	0	0	12,807	0	0	19,716	15	0

As before stated, the manufacturing operations for the last quarter were somewhat crippled by the removal of 100 able bodied men to Kolár. It is true that they were short-term prisoners, and that but few of them were actually employed upon manufactures, but they served as feeders to the manufacturing hands, in carrying on the current work of the jail, and the labor of men who were either employed or about to be employed on manufactures, had to be diverted to supply their places.

As in previous years, the large number of aged and infirm life-prisoners, thugs and others, whose labor is almost useless, as well as the transportation prisoners drafted from other districts (for whom this jail is made a house of call, pending their removal to the Andamans) have been heavy clogs upon the productive powers of the jail, while this year the diminution of the daily average number of prisoners from various causes, has increased the cost per man, as the pay of the officers and permanent establishment has been divided amongst a smaller number.

However some progress has been made both in the diminution of expenses, and in the increased value of prison labor, and I have every reason to hope that during the coming year a still further advance will be effected.

The average earnings of each prisoner employed upon manufactures have been Rs. 28-6-8.

The earnings of each man employed on the garden have been Rs. 26-10-3.

This would at first sight appear a very unsatisfactory estimate, but it must be remembered that many old, weakly, and infirm men are included amongst the manufacturing and gardening hands whose labor is almost valueless. I may instance those employed in reeling cotton, in picking wool, in shifting the woof of the looms, in beating fibre, in picking weeds, in sweeping the garden walks, and many others; and though I am not in possession of any information whereby to institute a comparison between the out-turn from this and other jails during the past year, I nevertheless am of opinion that it would not suffer by such a comparison; for I find by Circular No. 4 of the Public Works Department, dated Fort Willim, January 21st 1868, that the value of each prisoner's labor employed on manufactures, is estimated at:—

Rs.	17	13	0	per annum in the	North	West	Provinces.
,,	18	7	0	,,	,,		Punjaub.
,,	8	9	0	..	,,		Oude.

EDUCATION.

On the first of January 1868, the number of prisoners who could read in any of the vernacular tongues was 115. The number under instruction was 17, who were all boys. On the last day of the present year, 620 were under instruction in Canarese, of whom 171 could read, 71 could spell, and 368 knew their letters, of this number also, 12 adults were being instructed in English, with a view to their being employed upon the press.

Of the 620 who were under instruction at the close of the year, 20 were women.

20 were boys, of whom 4 could read English and Canarese, 7 could read Canarese, 7 could cypher, and 7 could write.

In December 1866, a school master was engaged for the instruction of the boys at Rs. 20 per mensem. At the beginning of 1867, Doctor Henderson commenced the instruction of the adult prisoners. He first formed a class of those prisoners, who already knew how to read Canarese, most of them however, though they could read urzees, were unable to read print. After they had been some time under instruction, it was his intention to distribute them as monitors to the different barracks, and when I took charge on the 18th March, a class was being taught for the purpose, whilst the education of the men of one barrack had commenced.

After a while I distributed these men to the different barracks, forming the pupils into classes of 15 each under a separate instructor. The hour of instruction is from 5 P. M. (after the men have had their dinner) till lock-up time or 6 o'clock.

Thus the only unoccupied hour of the day is profitably employed, and the prisoners who would otherwise be lounging about and plotting mischief, are kept under observation and out of harm's way.

The prisoners seem thoroughly to appreciate the efforts made for their instruction, even old men take kindly to their letters, and as they are very patient, and plodding, and bestow all their attention for the

time being upon the task to be mastered, their progress has been more rapid than that of adult Europeans would have been under similar circumstances.

The gregarious habits of the native also assist in rendering the task of sitting round a board in small flocks of 15, and calling out the name of the letters after the instructor agreeable, and there is even a certain amount of emulation between different classes.

The only men who are exempted from instruction are the short-term prisoners, the old and infirm (who are lodged in a separate building,) the bad characters, and thugs.

It is my intention however to commence the instruction of the short-term men and the bad characters.

Although the former will in most instances be able to master only the alphabet, yet some of them may be induced to continue their studies after their release, and they, as well as the bad characters, will in any case (as already stated,) be kept out of mischief.

As an instance of the effect which this educational movement has had upon the prison mind, I may mention that one of the thugs at the weekly inspection a short time since, stated that he had a complaint to make, "You give books" said he, "to all those other men and let them read in the evening, but you don't give us any, why is this?" Upon my remarking that they were too old to learn, he replied that he could read, and if I gave him books, would read for the others. I accordingly gave directions that his wants should be supplied.

Another man was accused of stealing a piece of paper which he had made into a book in which he wrote down his letters, and read them at odd times. On being brought up for punishment, he begged for mercy, as he said he had been a fool and knew nothing, but was trying to learn to read and get some sense.

As soon as the long-term men have learned to read, it is my intention to teach them to write and cypher.

The education of the women was not commenced until the 8th September, and at the close of the year only 11 of them knew the alphabet.

The boys have made very fair progress.

The accompanying table will shew in a more concise form the progress made by all classes during the year.

Number under instruction on 31 December 1867. Strength of Jail 1115.			Under instruction, 31st December 1868. Strength of Jail 920.											Total No. confined.
			Men.			Women.			Boys.					
			880			0			20					920
Men.	Women.	Boys.	Could read.	Spell	Knew their letters.	Could read.	Spell.	Knew their letters.	Could read	Spell.	Knew their letters.	Can read English.		
...	...	17	171	71	368	1	...	11	7	5	4	4		

In connection with the subject of education, it will be proper to mention that on the 6th October, finding that there was a large number of native Catholic Christians in jail, I separated them from the mass of the prisoners, and confined them all in one barrack room. Having communicated with the Reverend Mr. Chevalier, that gentleman was good enough to depute the Reverend A. de Kerezout to attend to their religious instruction. A place of worship has been fitted up for them in the civil prison and the Reverend Mr. de Kerezout or one of his catechists officiates every Sunday and visits them occasionally during the week.

Their number averages 17. At the close of the year the number was 18, of whom 1 was an European, 1 an East Indian, and the rest natives.

There is one Protestant prisoner, whose spiritual wants are ministered to by the Reverend Mr. Webber.

XI. GENERAL SUMMARY.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Visitors.

The number of visitors to the jail during the past year has been but 119, against 301 in the year 1867. This diminution I attribute to the fact of the curiosity of the public being exhausted.

Of these visitors, a considerable number come to buy the prison wares, a small proportion seem to take an enlightened interest in the progress and management of the jail and have frequently repeated their visits, and the remainder (who belong principally to the ornamental classes) appear to have been actuated by no other motive than a languid curiosity. The visits of the two former classes have for different reasons received every encouragement, and no obstacle has been thrown in the way of the last named. Doctor Henderson at one time wished rather to discourage visits of this description, as he feared that they might give rise in the mind of the prisoner, to some idea that he was an interesting object of study, but I cannot say that I have observed any effect whatever to have been produced upon the prison mind, by the harmless and somewhat vacant wanderings of this class of persons.

A rough comparison of statistics and events of the year 1868 with those of 1867, shews :—

A diminished prison population and average daily strength; a considerable decrease in admissions, especially among dacoits, thieves, and females; a greater number of re-committals, principally for theft; an improvement in the behaviour of prisoners; and a considerable advance in education.

It also shews a greatly decreased sick list and death rate.

It shews a considerable increase of the direct and indirect earnings of the prisoners, and a diminished outlay.

The above facts will be shewn in a more concise form in the accompanying table.

	1867.	1868.
Prison population	2,388	1,880
Daily average strength	1,173·87	1,043·550

Admissions.

a. Dacoits	113	54
b. Thieves	82	40
c. Females..	133	40
Number of prisoners punished ..	323	223
Admitted to hospital	1,002	751
Died	63	9
Number of prisoners under instruction at the end of the year	17	620
Direct cash returns from Prison labor. .	8,435	14,952
Cost of prisoner per head	76	58

It will be apparent from the foregoing table, that the jail has made satisfactory advances both in health, discipline, and education, and that its manufacturing capabilities are being slowly but surely developed. For the foundation of the system by which these desirable results have been arrived at, it is solely indebted to the labors of Doctor Henderson, and had he been permitted by the state of his health to carry out his views to their full development, I am confident that the progress of the jail would have been more marked and rapid.

Through the sanitary measures introduced by him at the close of 1867, the jail has attained its present healthy condition, and the various steps taken for the improvement of the educational and manufacturing interests have been thereby rendered possible. These measures will be found to have been sketched in his report for 1867, and were most of them fairly commenced before he left for England in March of the present year.

Of the amount of labor expended by him in reducing a refractory establishment to order, in inculcating habits of discipline and industry amongst a mass of sickly and ignorant malefactors, and in teaching the useful arts to mature ryots and coolies, no one who has not undertaken a similar task can have any conception ; and this work which might have fully tasked the energies of a man in perfect health, he carried out whilst struggling with a serious and depressing illness.

For the last 9 months I have but endeavoured to carry out his views to the best of my ability, and with as little alteration as possible.

S. T. Heard, M. D.,
Surgeon,
Offg. Supt., Central Jail.

PART II.

REPORT ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE. FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

I. REVENUE.

Demand.

The total demand for the year 1868—69, inclusive of the balance of the preceding year, was Rs. 1,16,52,998, comprised of the following items:—

		Rs.
1.	Land Revenue including Forest and Abkari	86,17,664
2.	Assessed Taxes	3,45,963
3.	Customs	7,19,038
4.	Opium	500
5.	Salt	12,354
6.	Stamps	3,42,399
7.	Post Office	37,514
8.	Law and Justice	1,13,083
9.	Police	2,716
10.	Public Works	49,009
11.	Miscellaneous	1,07,282
12.	Local Funds	1,50,901
13.	Municipal Funds	1,79,573
		106,77,996
	Add Balance uncollected on 1st April 1868	9,75,002
	Total......	1,16,52,998

Collection and Balance.

2. Of this amount, *viz.*, Rs. 1,16,52,998, the sum of Rs. 52,971 was remitted, and Rs. 1,12,41,426 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,58,601 outstanding at the close of the year.

3. It would thus seem that somewhat more than 96 per cent of the whole revenue demand has been collected within the official year ending 31st March 1869, while the remissions amounted to barely half per cent of the same amount. The comparison with former years is favorable, the proportion of out-standings having been 8 per cent in 1867—68 and nearly 14½ per cent in 1866—67.

4. This result is a satisfactory indication of the facility with which the revenue can be collected, in spite of the adverse circumstances of a late harvest and an unprecedentedly sudden fall in prices. It is questionable, however, whether some inconvenience is not occasioned by the pressure exerted in order to obtain payment of the Government demand before the value of the crops has been fully realized by the ryots. The revenue year was formerly extended to the month of June, and has subsequently been contracted to March, in order to correspond with the financial or official year. This arrangement is not indispensably necessary, and it is under contemplation to extend the period of collection up to the end of May, the first instalment being made payable in January, instead of in November.

Land Revenue.

5. The land revenue settlement amounted to Rs. 73,53,180, and exhibits a decrease compared with that of the previous year, of Rs. 2,45,744. The year 1867—68 was, however, an exceptionally favorable one, and as compared with that of former years, the revenue still shews a progressive increase.

6. The falling off during the past year has arisen from various circumstances, the principal of which has been the relinquishment of lands, which had been cultivated when higher prices prevailed. In those parts of the country especially, where the survey and settlement have not yet been introduced, relinquishments of land have occurred extensively, owing greatly no doubt to the inequality of the assessment which the Survey Department will rectify, but mainly, it may be said, to the effect of the decline in prices of agricultural produce. This decline has taken place suddenly, and the ryot, with the timidity common to his class, has preferred to reduce his holding rather than risk the consequences of a state of the market, which leaves him a small margin of profit.

7. In the talooks of the Chituldroog District, which have been already surveyed, however, much land has been relinquished, but this result is less attributable to the fall in prices than to caues incidental to the operations of the settlement, and which are temporary in their duration. The revision of assessments has led necessarily to many changes of occupancy, the more highly assessed land being given up in favor of that on which a low rent has been fixed. This is illustrated by the results exhibited in the five talooks of the Chituldroog District, where the settlement has been completed. The area of land newly taken up in 1868—69 was 47,416 acres, assessed at Rs. 14,343, or at an average, 4 annas 10 pies per acre. The area of land relinquished during the same period was 28,948 acres, of which the assessment amounted to Rs. 16,519, or at an average, 9 annas 2 pies per acre.

8. There are other and special causes which have contributed towards the diminution of the land revenue in the past year. These are ; loss in the value of the Government share of produce of lands cultivated on the "Batáyi" system, under which the crops are divided between the cultivator and the sirkar; the loss resulting from the Government demand on batáyi cultivated lands being converted into money assessment ; large reductions of assessment in the Mysore and Hassan Districts on lands from which the supply of water has been cut off from the temporary failure of irrigation works; extensive failure in the out-turn of produce of orchards, groves, &c., termed "Amráyi;" and the loss incurred on the renewal of the toddy contracts in the Toomkoor and Chituldroog Districts.

Sirkar Lands.

9. Deducting the increase from extension of cultivation and other sources, the net decrease of revenue under the head of sirkar lands amounted to Rs. 1,90,542, of which Rs. 1,35,935 or 70 per cent accrued from the loss on batáyi cultivation, and the remainder on assessed lands.

10. Great progress has been made of late years in doing away with the batáyi system, which prevails however still to a large extent in the Districts of the Nandidroog Division, and more particularly in the Kolár District. The system has grown out of the abuses of native rule in former days when, to swell the revenue of the State, it was the practice to compel ryots to cultivate all arable land lying within their

village limits; the Government making such tuccavi advances as were necessary, and dividing the crop with the cultivator. "Batáyi" has been already abolished in the Ashtagram Division, and is in course of extinction in the Nandidroog Division, but the near approach of the survey will probably make it desirable to wait till it can be satisfactorily dealt with by the Settlement Department.

11. The revenue under this head shews a net increase of Rs. 1186.

Inam lands.

12. The settlement of the Inam Commissioner in 6 talooks of the Chituldroog District has resulted in adding a sum of Rs. 3,063 to the quit rent payable on inam holdings which have been enfranchised, or in which excess land has been brought to light.

Coffee.

13. The number of coffee plantations throughout the province and situated almost wholly in the Shimoga, Kadoor and Hassan Districts, is estimated at 21,538, covering an acreage of 107,971, which gives an average of 5 acres to each estate.

14. Of the total number of gardens, 263 comprising 32,042 acres belong to European planters, on an average of 121½ acres per garden. The remainder, 21,275 gardens consisting of 75,929 acres, are held by natives, the average being 3½ acres per garden.

15. The export of coffee during the past year amounted to 5,220 *tons*, 5 *cwts*. 86¾ *lbs*, the "halut" or excise on which at the rate of 4 annas per maund, yielded a sum of Rs. 1,04,407, being Rs. 1,950 less than the revenue derived from this source in the preceding year, when 5,317 *tons* 17 *cwt*. were exported. The proportion of halut duty paid during the year by Europeans was Rs. 15,117 or about 14 per cent of the total amount.

16. The decrease in the out-turn of coffee crop is confined to the estates in the Hassan District, where much injury has been caused by the ravages of the "Borer" insect, as well as by an inclement season. In the coffee plantations of the Nagar Division, the season was more favorable, and the yield has been good.

Pasturage.

17. There is an increase of Rs. 6,212 under this head, obtained wholly from the six surveyed talooks of the

Chituldroog District, where under the settlement rules, all assessed waste land is annually leased at public auction on account of pasturage.

Sale of Government Waste lands.

18. The realizations from this source were Rs. 5,292, against Rs. 6,014 in the preceding year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 722. The falling off is chiefly in the coffee growing talooks of the Ashtagram Division, where the previously eager competition for land has been succeeded by an almost entire cessation of the demand.

Miscellaneous.

19. This head comprises "Amráyi" or rents from groves, fruit-trees, &c., assessment recovered on concealed cultivation and other items. The receipts from these sources amounted to Rs. 95,988, and exhibit a net decrease, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 59,957. The principal cause of this decrease is the failure of the "Amráyi" produce, which has been general throughout the Nandidroog and Nagar Divisions.

Forests.

20. The revenue realized under this head amounted to Rs. 3,46,668, and fell short of the previous year's receipts by Rs. 50,306. The chief item of decrease is found in the diminished sale of sandalwood, the accumulated stock of former years having been disposed of in 1867—68. There is a considerable falling off also in the revenue from forest products, and from seigniorage on timber. The causes of this decline are explained in a subsequent section of this report, which details the operations of the Forest Department for the year.

Abkari.

21. This head of revenue comprises the several items of toddy, arrack, ganja, which realized in the aggregate Rs. 9,17,815, or less by Rs. 34,028 than the previous year's receipts. The decrease is principally due to the loss of revenue from toddy in the Toomkoor and Chituldroog Districts. The causes must be found partly in the increased cost of the necessaries of life, and also in a great measure, in the results of the new survey settlement, under which date trees on arable land become the property of the cultivators.

22. The still head duty on arrack manufactured at the sudder distilleries, yielded Rs. 3,31,906, and the fees on licenses for retail vend, amounted to Rs. 70,493, shewing a decrease under both heads of Rs. 5,755, as compared with the previous year's receipts. The considerable decrease under still head duty chiefly in the Kolár District has been to some extent compensated by the increase from the same source in the Bangalore District. The unsatisfactory results exhibited in the Kolár District are ascribed to extensive smuggling of spirits from Her Majesty's territory adjoining, for which no efficient check can be readily devised.

Distilleries.

23. There are now 14 localities throughout the province in which distillery buildings have been constructed, containing within their enclosures several stills varying in number according to the demand. The system has continued to work well, but to ensure its successful management, great vigilance is requisite to prevent abuses and guard against extensive adulteration by the retail vendors. The restriction which formerly made it compulsory on the retail shop-keepers to obtain their supplies from the wholesale shops alone, has been lately relaxed, and the vendors are left at liberty to procure liquor either from the distillery or wholesale stores.

24. Some diversity of practice exists regarding the issue of licenses for retail vend, the licenses being in some towns put up to public competition, and in others allotted to prior applicants.

Assessed Taxes.

25. The revenue under this head, which comprises the mohaturfa tax on houses, shops, oil mills, and looms, was Rs. 3,45,963, being less than the previous year's realizations by a sum of Rs. 21,312.

26. The decrease is rather nominal than real, and is almost wholly accounted for by the transfer to the Bangalore pété or town Municipality, of a sum of Rs. 21,460, as an equivalent for the cost of police charges imposed upon it. There is however some falling off in the receipts in the Mysore District, owing to the decline of trade in the town of Mysore caused by the death of the late Maharája, and by the dispersion of numerous dependants of the Court.

27. On the other hand, a noticeable increase has been shewn in the Kadoor District, the result of a careful revision of the mohaturfa assessment.

28. From an analysis of the returns for the whole province, it appears that, exclusive of those situated in municipal limits, the total number of houses is 964,207, of which 834,817 houses belong to agriculturists and other classes who are exempted from payment of house tax. There remain therefore 129,390 houses assessed at rates varying from 4 annas to 63 Rs. per annum, and the receipts from which aggregated Rs. 1,57,607, being Rs. 6,224 less than in the previous year.

29. The following is the detail of the number of houses upon which the tax was levied, according to the classification adopted in this province.

	No.
Terraced houses	23
Tiled do	19,351
Mud built do	25,410
Thatched do	84,606
Total.....	1,29,390

30. The total number of shops is returned at 28,196, the tax on each varying from 8 annas to 30 Rs. per annum.. The total amount realized was Rs. 99,432, or Rs. 7,162 less than in the previous year.

31. There are in all 38,921 looms at work in the province, and these are owned by 35,740 persons. The tax ranged from 8 annas to 7½ Rs. per loom, and the aggregate receipts of Government from this source were Rs. 74,183 or Rs. 7,074 less than in 1867—68.

32. The returns give the number of oil mills at 3,410, the property of 3,396 persons. Wooden mills, of which there were 2,997 or 84 per cent, were assessed at rates ranging from Rs. 1 to Rs. 20, and stone mills from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20.

Customs or Sayer.

33. Subjoined is a list of the articles of local production upon which duty is at present levied within the limits of the province, all exports to, and imports from, Her Majesty's territory being exempted. The receipts

for the past and preceding years are also shewn for the purpose of comparison.

	1867—68.	1868—69.
Betel nut	5,05,935	4,97,318
Tobacco.	1,42,435	1,61,273
Opium.	321	410
Pepper.	..	1,378
Cardamoms.	..	1,761
Cocoanuts, dry.	6,778	7,471
Do fresh.	27,618	41,455
Betel leaves.	41,840	49,886
Piece goods.	63,927	57,976
Miscellaneous.	11,536	6,839
	8,00,390	8,25,767

34. The collections for the past year thus exceed those of 1867—68 by Rs. 25,377.

35. Deducting however the assignments made to municipal funds, and to certain inam villages, the balance credited to the State amounts only to Rs. 7,19,038, that of the preceding year being Rs. 7,05,216.

36. The excise duty on pepper and cardamoms, which was abolished in 1866, was reimposed by notification from the 1st September 1868, at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund of 24 lbs. for cardamoms, and 4 As. per maund for pepper. The cultivation of both products is carried on in lands which pay no land tax to Government, and the duty is therefore analogous to that which in the form of "Halut" is levied on coffee.

37. The octroi duty of 5 per cent advalorem imposed heretofore on piece goods imported from abroad into the town of Bangalore has been abolished. The item of betel nut exhibits a net decrease as compared with the previous year of Rs. 8,626. The diminished collections under this head amounted, however, to nearly Rs. 20,000 in the Nagar Division, where the betel nut is chiefly produced, and the cause of the decrease is assigned to the large quantity withheld from exportation owing to the decline in prices.

38. The other items exhibit a fair increase owing to the effect of a favorable season on the out-turn of tobacco and cocoanut.

39. No change has been made in the agency employed in the collection of sayer duties, as described in paras 24 and 25 of the Administration Report for 1865—66. The cost of the establishment, including the commission paid to the village servants, and contingent charges, amounted during the past year to Rs. 43,118, or 5¼ per cent of the sayer collections.

Opium.

40. The receipts under this head are small, amounting to Rs. 500, and are obtained from the lease of the monopoly to sell opium in the Ashtagram Division. The poppy is cultivated in the Nandidroog Division to a very small extent, and the duty levied on the produce is credited to the custom's revenue.

Salt.

41. The revenue from salt is derived from fees levied on the salt pans at rates varying according to the locality, from 1 anna to 111 Rs. per pan. The receipts amounted during the past year to Rs. 12,353, or Rs. 654 less than those of the previous year.

42. In the Nagar Division, where the salt pans are most numerous, the returns shew a considerable decrease owing chiefly to the effect of the settlement operations in shutting out lands previously accessible to the manufacturers in obtaining the salt earth.

Stamps.

43. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 3,42,399, and shew a net increase of Rs. 27,113. The subject will be more fully noticed under Section "Finance."

Post Office.

44. The receipts amounted to Rs. 37,514, against Rs. 39,168 in the previous year See Section "Post Office."

Law and Justice.

45. The receipts under this head comprised the following items:—

	Rs.
Fees and fines	74,194
Registration fees	21,009
Proceeds of manufactures in prisons ..	566
Realized from convict labor	3,210
Sale of unclaimed property	6,043
Summons batta, &c., unclaimed & credited to Govt.	2,549
Miscellaneous	5,512
Total Rs. . . .	1,13,083

There was a net increase over the realizations of 1867—68, of Rs. 3,703.

Police. 46. Receipts Rs. 2,716. Increase Rs. 439.

Public Works. 47. Receipts Rs. 49,009. Increase Rs. 14,853.

Miscellaneous. 48. Receipts Rs. 1,07,282. Increase Rs. 8,877.

The following are some of the items included in this head :—

	Rs.
Revenue from the island of Seringapatam	23,105
Fees from Government schools	7,726
Sale of school books	10,828
Sale proceeds of fruit, seed, &c., in the Lál Bágh botanical gardens	2,028
Subscription to Mysore Gazette	1,443
Premium paid on Money Orders ..	3,544
Tolls collected on the Harihara Bridge ..	2,453

Local Funds.

49. This head comprises the cesses levied on account of local works, *viz.*, roads, school buildings, &c. In the surveyed and settled talooks, a cess, amounting to one anna in every rupee of collection, is levied for local objects, and in addition, a similar sum is levied on wet lands only, to form a fund for the repair of tanks. In the unsurveyed talooks, the plough tax, by which in another form a per centage is levied on ryots' holdings, continues in operation. During the past year the receipts have been increased by the addition of two talooks to the list of those brought under settlement, and also by the enforcement in the Ashtagram Division of the rule requiring all inamdars to contribute towards local funds by a cess fixed at 1 per cent of the gross valuation of their holdings. The remaining items included under this head, *viz.*, sale of stray cattle, ferry contracts, &c., exhibit a decrease of Rs. 16,923.

50. The local fund collections aggregated during the past year Rs. 1,50,901, shewing a net increase of Rs. 14,624 over the receipt of the previous year.

Municipal Funds.

51. The amount realized during the year on account of the municipalities, which have been formed in the principal towns of the province, was

Rs. 1,79,573, against Rs. 1,52,586. This increase is principally due to the transfer of the mohaturfa of the town or pété of Bangalore to the funds of the municipality, in consideration of its undertaking all charges connected with the police of the town.

52. The following are the items which at present constitute the income of town municipalities throughout the province.

	Rs.
Octroi duties	39,743
Duty on cloths	50,236
Assessment on houses ..	54,250
Sale of building sites ..	6,252
Proceeds from cattle pounds ..	5,295
Rents of markets	8,639
Miscellaneous	15,158
	1,79,573

Revenue Suits.

53. The adjudication of suits involving rights, whether of proprietorship or occupancy of lands, claims to village offices, and disputes relating to irrigation and boundaries, provided that they are filed within 2 years of the date of cause of action, has been by long usage vested in the revenue courts. The rules defining the procedure in such courts were prescribed in 1864, and have undergone no modification, although the circumstances which favored a more summary and inexpensive process than that afforded by the regular civil courts, have been somewhat altered by the introduction of the new Stamp Act No. XXVI of 1867.

54. The Act has superseded the former practice of admitting suits on the files of the revenue courts on a stamp paper, in each case, of 8 annas without reference to the amount involved, and the result has been a gradual decline in the business of these courts. This is shewn by a comparison of the figures for the past and preceding years.

	Original.	Appeal.	Referred.
No. of suits filed in 1867—68.	2,020	1,003	305
Do. in 1868—69.	1,223	613	127
Less	797	390	178

55. The following is a comparison of the business of the revenue courts in disposal of miscellaneous proceedings:—

	Original.	Appeal.	Referred.
No. of cases filed in 1867—68.	257,703	1,160	57,740
Do. in 1868—69.	244,799	1,399	54,838

56. The diminution shewn in respect to miscellaneous proceedings is not to be regretted, as it indicates a more systematic procedure and greater care in the disposal of petitions coming under that category.

II. EDUCATION.

57. The annual report on educational operations during 1868—69, has been submited by Mr. B. L. Rice, who officiated as Director of Public Instruction throughout the year.

58. The following statement shows that considerable progress has been made in extending educational operations in the province, as compared with the returns of the previous year:—

	1867—68.		1868—69.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Government Schools	64	2,797	89	4,839
Hóbli or Sub-Talook do	..	..	146	5,088
Grant-in-aid do	46	4,138	74	5,202
	110	6,935	309	15,129

59. There has thus been an addition of 199 to the number of schools of all kinds during the past year, and an increase of 8,194 to the number of scholars.

60. The following is an enumeration of the principal measures which have contributed to this result, and which will be adverted to more fully under their respective heads.

1. Establishment of hobli or sub-talook schools, which are designed for the benefit of the rural population and the masses generally.

2. Establishment of Government female schools.

3. Extension of the number of talook schools.

4. Institution of scholarships in connection with the High School, and the Engineering School, with the object of training native students from remote districts for employment in the Public Works Department.

5. Revision of the grant-in-aid rules, with a view to the better distribution of Government grants among private schools.

Analysis of School Statistics.

61. An analysis of the school statistics for the year shews that of all the youth under tuition in Government and aided schools (the hóbḷi schools, omitted) 7,955 are boys and 1,732 are girls; of these, 6,595 are Hindus, 1,823, Mahomedans, and 1,260 Europeans or Eurasians.

Classification of Schools.

62. The following statement gives the distribution of the 309 schools according to their present classification.

	Government.	Aided.
Higher Class ..	8 ..	5
Middle „ ..	10 ..	8
Lower { Talook ..	61 }	33
Lower { Hóbḷi ..	146 } ..	
Female Schools ..	3 ..	28
Normal „ ..	4 ..	0
Special „ ..	3 ..	0
Total..	235 ..	74

Controlling Agency

63. The staff of inspecting officers has been enlarged by the appointment of 8 sub-deputy inspectors of hóbḷi schools, one for each district. These have been selected from among the most efficient native masters.

University Examinations.

64. The branch examinations of the Madras University were held at Bangalore and Mysore, and were more numerously attended than in any previous year. There were 121 candidates for examination in the Matriculation standard, and 42 candidates for the First Arts examination, 43 per cent of the latter, and 19 per cent only

of the Matriculation candidates passed the examinations. Among the schools from which successful candidates in the First Arts examination proceeded, the Bangalore High School took the first place, closely followed by the "Native Educational Institution."

65. Two candidates from this province, one of whom has been entirely educated at the High School, graduated as Bachelors of Law.

66. *Higher Class Schools.*—Of these, the Bangalore High School necessarily occupies the first place. The students now number 509, and their instruction is conducted by 13 assistant masters in addition to the Principal. Six students from thic school passed the First Arts examination last year, one in the first class. The last annual examination shewed that creditable progress had been made during the year.

Government Schools.

67. The Rája's school at Mysore stands next on the list. It was established as a free school by the late Mahárája in 1833, on the recommendation of the British Resident General Fraser, and on the death of His Highness in 1868, was brought under the control of the Educational Department, and placed on the same footing as other Government schools. Notwithstanding that fees have been imposed for the first time, the change has been followed by a large increase of students, who now number 262. Five students from this school matriculated at the last University examination.

68. Of the district schools 6 in number, that at Hassan still maintains a foremost place. That at Kolár in charge of a native master has exhibited marked progress.

69. *Middle Class Schools.*—The Anglo-vernacular schools established at 10 of the principal talook kasabas are comprised in this class. The largest of these schools, *viz.*, that at Chikka Ballápura, contains 136 students, but the condition of several of them is represented as unsatisfactory.

70. *Lower Class Schools.*—These comprise 57 talook Canarese schools and 4 Hindustani schools besides 146 hóbli schools, which will be separately noticed. The Canarese school at Dodda Ballápura ranks first in this class, and is attended by 170 pupils. These schools

are with few exceptions, favorably reported upon. In the north eastern parts of the Kolár District, the Telugu language is largely used, and its study has now been introduced into the schools, in addition to Canarese, with successful results in causing an increased attendence of pupils.

71. Of the four Hindustani schools, that at Kolár bears a high reputation, and its progress has been uninterrupted. The school at Mysore is on the contrary suffering from inefficient management.

72. A normal class for the training of suitable Hindustani teachers is a great desideratum ; and the subject is receiving attention.

Hóbli Schools.

73. The establishment of Government vernacular schools in hóblies, or sub-divisions of talocks, is a marked feature in the educational work of the year, and demands special notice as being the first effectual step taken in this province to extend the Government system of education to the great mass of the population.

74. It has been estimated that up to the present time, at least 200,000 youths (excluding girls) who were of an age to attend school were left without instruction of any sort. The necessity of devising some measures for extending education to the rural population has long been felt, and urged upon the Educational Department, and it was left to the officiating Director of Public Instruction to supply the want by a scheme which has already more than realized expectations.

75. Scattered over the country, in more or less abundance, were indigenous schools, which may be said to have afforded a basis for the present scheme. These schools hitherto provided all the available instruction for the numerous classes of traders, ryots, and minor officials who lived out of the principal towns. The teachers were, with rare exceptions, illiterate, and possessed few (if any) claims to the office of teaching, other than that acquired by hereditary succession to it. Ignorant as they often were however, and incompetent, they were regarded with respect by the people, among whom they and their forefathers had lived ; and it was certain that any popular scheme of education in which these men should have been set aside or supplanted, would have encountered a formidable resistance, which would have been fatal to its success.

On the other hand, by recognizing and making use of them, the sympathy of the people was enlisted in favor of the new project.

76. In forming the hóbḷi schools, therefore, it was deemed essential to select masters for them among the teachers of existing indigenous schools, and to train them for the work in normal schools, of which there will be one in each division: while under training, every man will receive a maintenance allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem, and on appointment to the charge of a school, his salary will be Rs. 7, with a prospect of promotion.

77. The character of each man who has joined the normal school and his popularity in his own neighbourhood, have been ascertained with care, and those unfavorably reported upon, have been rejected, leaving no less a number than 354 men to be trained as school masters. The attainments of these men, when examined on admission to the normal schools, were found to be ordinarily most limited. Reading from a printed book was done with difficulty, and writing to dictation was performed without much regard to the rules of orthography. The multiplication table was generally known up to a certain point, as well as the process of subtraction and addition. This was generally the extent of their previous acquirements.

78. After several months' training, a large number of the first candidates passed a strict examination and succeeded in obtaining certificates of qualification for employment as "Pantójís" or school masters. They are more or less prepared now to give lessons in Canarese prose or poetry, with explanation; in grammar; in arithmetic as far as fractions and proportion; and in general geography (a subject which is always studied under protest). Each man has further acquired a knowledge of the principles of school management.

Engineering School Scholarships.

79. The establishment of ten scholarships for native students in engineering is an attempt to supply the names of creating a subordinate class of skilled maistries among natives. The old class of maistries is rapidly dying out, and little or no encouragement has hitherto been given to young men to enter the profession. These scholarships are designed to attract natives from all parts of the country, and more

especially the sons of the old maistries to whom a preference will be given over all other candidates. The exhibitions are tenable for 2 years, at the rate of Rs. 8 a month for the first, and Rs. 10 for the second year. Four are assigned to the Nagar Division, four to Ashtagram, and two to the Nandidroog Division. Out of the first batch of 10 scholarship-holders 7 are sons of maistries, and all are reported to be doing well.

Jail Schools.

80. Arrangements have been made for giving instruction to the convicts in the Bangalore Central Jail. Adults to the number of 700 have half an hour's schooling every evening, after the day's work is over. Great progress cannot be looked for, owing to the constant changes among the students and the limited time allowed; but some have learnt to read sentences in Canarese, and sufficient is done perhaps in many cases to beget a taste for learning.

Juvenile Reformatory.

81. A juvenile reformatory is attached to the Central Jail, where the boys are placed under regular instruction, and are in addition employed in cultivating and keeping in order a piece of ground laid out as a flower garden. The institution promises to be of much benefit.

Private Institutions under Government Inspection.

82. These institutions furnish the following results, under the several classes

	No.	No. of pupils, (average monthly)	Average daily attendance.
Higher Class Schools.	5	781	670
Middle " " .	8	513	480
Lower " " .	33	2,067	1,902
Female " .	28	1,578	1,205

83. The total sum received from Government as grants-in-aid is Rs. 32,766, and the expenditure from all sources, other than grants-in aid from Government, amounted to Rs. 59,822. Full details will be found in the report of the Director of Public Instruction.

Private Unaided-Schools.

84. The *indigenous schools* have been described in former reports. The better system of management, and improved course of instruction adopted in the hóbli schools, to which allusion has been pre-

viously made, will have, it is hoped, a beneficial effect on these village schools, which will in time be superseded, probably by the extension to every village of the system now limited to the establishment of a Government school for each hóbli.

85. Of this class also are the unaided mission schools, belonging either to the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyan or the London Missions, which are found located chiefly at or near mission stations.

Scholarships.

86. An allowance of Rs. 500 is granted by Government for distribution to deserving students in the college classes to enable them to prosecute their studies up to the standard of the B. A. degree.

87. To perpetuate the memory of an old officer of the Mysore Commission, a fund has been formed lately from private contributions, and "the Dobbs' Medal" is awarded annually for the greatest proficiency in the scriptures attained by any Protestant youth, of whatever class, educated in the Mysore country. Two scholarships are also granted from this fund, one to the High School, and the other to the Native Educational Institution. The officiating Director of Public Instruction observes that this useful mode of commemorating public services is likely to become popular.

English instruction in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

88. The attention of the Educational Department has been given to the subject of making the English course of instruction in the Anglo-vernacular schools as complete and thorough as possible, and of discouraging the multiplication of inferior schools, in which only a smattering of English is obtained, and no great proficiency acquired as a compensation, in the vernacular. The Madras University Matriculation standard, in which beneficial changes have lately been made, is prescribed in the district schools, and in all but three, these schools were prepared to send up candidates for the last examination.

Book Department.

89. The constantly increasing demand for school books, chiefly at the branch depôts scattered about in various parts of the country, shews that the desire for education is become more diffused.

90. A series of elementary Canarese works, specially adapted for

local use has been prepared here, and is published at lower rates than similar books are procurable elsewhere. The following is a list of those that have been issued :—

Padya Sára, a poetical reader ..	10,000	Copies.
Kathá Saptati, a story book in prose.	10,000	,,
Vagvidhayani, a grammar ..	5,000	,,
Bhumivarané, a geography ..	5,000	,,

91. The higher class of Canarese literature has also been encouraged by the introduction of a complete edition of Valmíki's Rámayana, a work of which portions only have hitherto existed in print. Several private publications of a useful character have further been patronized.

92. A great want has been supplied in the preparation, at the Mysore Government Press, of a map of the World in Canarese engraved on copper.

III. PUBLIC WORKS.

93. The Annual Progress Report of the Chief Engineer for the year under review has been printed separately.

94. The original Budget allotment was Rs. 16,97,000, which, by the transfer of Rs. 6,000 to the civil Budget, was reduced to Rs. 16,91,000. This amount was subsequently increased by Rs. 14,065, on account of a reduction in stock balances, and the total amount thus made available for expenditure was Rs. 17,05,065.

95. The actual outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 15,39,262, or Rs. 1,65,803 less than the grant. The causes of this lapse are detailed in the Annual Report.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Civil Buildings.

Deputy Superintendent's Cutcherries.

96. The three district offices at Hassan, Chituldroog, and Chikkamagalúru, under construction during the year, have been all but completed.

Talook Cutcherries.

97. The cutcherries at Maddúru, Namti, and Ságara have been completed. Those at Málúru, Anekallu, Sakkaléspura, Hariharapura, and Chikkamagalúru

have progressed fairly; the two first being carried out by the civil officers.

Jails.

98. The Kolár District Jail has been satisfactorily completed. That at Shimoga is still in hand. The very desirable addition has been made of three sets of latrines on an improved plan to the Central Jail at Bangalore.

School Houses.

99. The schools at Maddúru, Dávanagere, Harihara and Nanjanagúdu have been finished. Those at Kadoor and Ságara are still in course of construction, but will be out of hand shortly. Buildings at Bélúru, Báṇávára and Hosakóté have been erected by the Educational Department.

Inspection Lodges.

100. The overseer's lodge at Chikkamagalúru has been completed, and the three sanctioned for Honnaḷi, Tírthaḷḷi and Yedahaḷḷi are in progress.

Government Offices.

101. Two reservoirs and a well for the water supply of the new Public Offices at Bangalore have been completed during the year, and stables and coach houses have been erected for the convenience of the officials.

Miscellaneous Works.

102. At Bangalore, improvements to Government House and Civil Hospital have been partly carried out, and the Sur-Ameen's cutcherry has been completed by the agency of the Cantonment Magistrate. At Chikkamagalúru, the Civil Dispensary and Apothecary's Quarters have been finished and occupied, and the Executive Engineer's office has progressed well.

General Remarks.

103. During the year, the erection of many of the talook cutcherries and buildings of minor importance has been transferred to the officers of the Civil and Educational Department, under whose superintendence several of the new buildings have been carried out. This system has so far worked well, and has relieved Executive

Engineers of much irksome petty work, leaving more of their time available for the supervision of works of importance.

Agricultural.

104. The completion of the Sríramadévara anicut, the chief work under this class, has unfortunately been delayed from various causes. It will be completed next season, when the improvements and extension of the subsidiary channels will also be put in hand. The other irrigation works completed during the year, or still in progress, call for no special remark.

105. Nothing has as yet been done to the great projects of the Chituldroog Division for want of sanction, the estimates for the Mári-Kanivé and Kumbarkatté reservoirs having been returned for modifications. The estimate for the latter work and Kumbar Merdgere tank are now ready, and Captain Johnson, recently appointed Superintending Engineer of Irrigation for the province, having taken up the Mári-Kanivé project, it is hoped it will be speedily matured and sanctioned.

Communications.

106. The principal new works under this head commenced during the year are the Nelamangala—Kuṇigallu road, the Kánakánahaḷḷi—Mallavaḷḷi road, the Gundlupéṭé—Sultan's Battery road, and the Yedúru—Sakkaléspura road. Of these, the first has progressed badly, but all the others fairly. These lines of communications are most important, and two of them, the Sultan's Battery road and the Yedúru—Sakkaléspura road, will confer a great benefit on the European planting interest.

107. The iron viâduct over the Hémáwati river at Sakkaléspura, the most important work now in hand, has progressed well, and I anticipate its completion before the close of the present year.

108. The great Tungábhadra bridge at Harihara was opened to traffic in June 1868. This fine work may now be considered completed, the copings only of the parapets remaining unfinished.

109. The other projects of this class, consisting chiefly of short lines of secondary importance, improvements to existing roads, and provision of accommodation for travellers, need no particular comment. I consider that, on the whole, much good has been done for the heavy outlay incurred.

110. The Bangalore drainage scheme has been brought to a satisfactory completion, and has, it is hoped, tended to the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the community. The water supply project, which will complete the system of improvements to this important station, has unfortunately not been commenced, the estimates having been returned for revision. No special reference need be made to the other works undertaken.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

REPAIRS—AGRICULTURAL.

111. The number of works dealt with during the year was, by revenue officers, 701, and by Executive Engineers, 45 ; the minor works being carried out by the former, and the major works by the latter. The proportion of unexpended appropriation by revenue officers was rather less than $\frac{3}{10}$ths, and by Executive Engineers $\frac{1}{8}$th. The largest lapses are in the Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan Districts. In the last mentioned district, there are extensive yearly recurring repairs of channels which have not yet been put under proper control, but in the case of Bangalore, the lapse is very unsatisfactory. The following are the principal reasons. The new official year ending 31st March is extremely ill-adapted to Southern India, both in regard to the payment of instalments of revenue, and to the execution of agricultural works, however convenient it may be in the matter of accounts. It is in contemplation to revise the period of these instalments, and also to revert to the Fusli year which follows the natural course of the seasons in respect to spring crops and garden cultivation, which do not ripen before May.

112. In regard to the repairs of tanks, the official year cuts the work in two, when half finished ; and although it has been frequently urged upon the Deputy Superintendents, that they should commence the repairs betimes, that is, early in December, it is impossible to ensure their completion in all cases, within the year. The middle of May is the period when there is apprehension that rain may interfere with the progress of works, and they ought to be carried on uninterruptedly up to that time; but as at present the appropriations lapse on the 31st March, fresh estimates are required, and confusion is the result. The Fusli year is that which the experience of ages points to, as the demar

cation between the hot weather and the rains, and common sense should shew the futility of fixing arbitrary periods, which defy the observations of centuries. The recent change has caused much dissatisfaction among the agricultural community.

113. Another main reason why the revenue officers have not shewn more progress in the repair of agricultural works, is the want of maistries and mutsaddies in each talook. I represented the matter in my letters 6689—153, dated 27th February 1868, and 3795—101, dated 29th September 1868, which are still pending the orders of Government. The amount applied for was moderate, and the principle indicated, namely, that all but works of major importance should be carried out by the revenue officers, still appears to me inherently sound, in respect to a province which will, in all probability, be in a few years consigned to a native agency. The existing system cannot be expected to hold together, when the time comes for handing over the province to the Mahárája; and it will become necessary either to maintain the department on its present footing without regard to His Highness' sentiments, or it will be suddenly withdrawn when there will be disastrous collapse. It appears, therefore, of importance that all works that can be eliminated safely from the control of the Public Works Department, should be dealt with by the revenue officers; and that strenuous efforts should be made to insist upon the Amildars attending more closely to this branch of their duties, giving each of them the assistance mentioned, namely, a maistri and a mutsaddi. These views are believed to be in accordance with the opinions expressed by the irrigation committee, whose resolutions have been forwarded to the Supreme Government, and they certainly correspond with the sentiments of the leading natives of the country. A vast number of works in connection with repairs must be carried out, and without entering into any invidious comparison between their execution by either branch of the service,—a comparison which is unnecessary, as so much is now done by contract, there can be no question that the time of the Public Works officers is too valuable to be frittered way on minor tank repairs to the detriment of their other duties. But to make them over entirely to the ryots, except for mere up-keep after the works have been put in repair, would not answer. Moreover, there is a special

payment made by the ryots in the shape of a tank fund, which warrants their looking to Government for all repairs not coming under the head of "up-keep".

COMMUNICATIONS.

114. The outlay has been Rs. 2,68,060, and for this expenditure, which is Rs. 11,922 less than that of last year, 2,300 miles of road have been maintained in generally satisfactory order.

ESTABLISHMENT.

115. During the year under review, the Chief Engineer has been appointed also Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and a Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, with an efficient staff, has been added to the establishment. Favorable results are anticipated from these changes.

116. The department has recently received a considerable accession of strength by the arrival of an Executive and six Assistant Engineers from England. This addition and the formation of four new divisions, of which three for irrigation only, and one for the hitherto much neglected Nagar roads, will materially benefit the province.

117. The Executives and Assistants have generally given satisfaction, and Colonel Wilkieson is able to report favorably on the conduct of the upper and lower subordinates.

MINOR WORKS BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

118. The amount expended by the agency of the civil officers during the year, on repairs of tanks and other irrigation works was Rs. 1,25,866, being Rs. 50,402 less than the amount appropriated.

119. The sum is distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Bangalore	9,991
Kolár	10,727
Toomkoor	10,193
Mysore	52,691
Hassan	32,108
Shimoga	3,409
Kadoor	2,797
Chituldroog	3,950
	1,25,866

120. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 37,078 was spent by civil officers on original works and repairs. The details are given below.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

	Original Works.	Repairs.
Nandidroog	13,292	5,623
Ashtagram	1,785	4,414
Nagar	0	2,601

COMMUNICATIONS.

	Original Works	Repairs.
Nandidroog	0	1,307
Ashtagram	672	4,636
Nagar	0	2,748
	15,749	21,329

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

121. The improvements to Bangalore talook cutcherry and the construction of the talook cutcherries at Anekallu and Máluru are being carried out by the civil authorities.

122. The sum entered in the civil Budget for such works was Rs. 58,220; out of which Rs. 11,980 have been expended in the construction of, and Rs. 24,975 in petty repairs to, civil buildings, shewing a lapse under both heads of Rs. 21,264.

CHANNEL CONSERVANCY.

123. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 43,667-4-0, against Rs. 29,092 last year, shewing increased activity in carrying out works. The expenditure was however short of the amount of the appropriations, *viz.*, Rs. 63,005, by Rs. 19,337, which lapsed.

The conservancy establishment cost Rs. 27,461—11—0.

124. A water cess is levied towards defraying the expenses of channel repairs, and amounted for the year to Rs. 13,010 or Rs. 39—4—0 less than last year.

125. Some important works have been carried out this year, the principal were:—

The repairs of the head sluice of the Vizanadi channel, which was damaged in June last; the work is nearly finished.

The Chikka Archeray tank, through which the Chikkadévarai Ságara channel flows, breached heavily, but was repaired and improved at a cost of Rs. 1,807.

The Lokáni and Anchéhalla aqueducts on the same channel partially failed, and were slightly injured: they have been repaired by the P. W. D., and with some modifications, proposed by the Superintending Engineer for irrigation, there is little doubt that they will be found now to answer. The cause of failure appears to have been that the bed of the channel below had not been systematically cleaned out, the levels being irregular.

The damages sustained by the Kattépur and Ramanadpur channels early in the season were very extensive, but owing to prompt measures, the revenue did not suffer.

The Latchmantírth anicut had been leaking, causing a loss of revenue of Rs. 817—12—4, but has been repaired by the conservancy establishment, and is very nearly finished.

The Latchmapur anicut across the Brugu river has been repaired.

The Ramasamudram Chikka and Doddéri tanks, have been repaired at a cost of Rs. 860 and Rs. 1,540, respectively.

126. The Superintendent of Channels reports that increased attention has been paid to the prevention of wastage of water, to the improvements of the channel bunds, the planting of trees, and to the reservation of 5 yards on the margin of all channels.

127. It is also noticed that channel offences, such as destroying masonry sluices, placing dams across channels, and driving cattle over embankments, have almost wholly ceased owing to the strict supervision exercised.

LOCAL FUNDS.

128. The balance remaining at the end of last year was Rs. 1,95,595, and the amount collected this year under all heads, Rs. 1,50,156. Last year the collections were only Rs. 1,11,605, shewing an increase of

Rs. 38,551, of which sum over Rs. 29,000, are owing to increases in Nagar. The tolls at the new bridge at Harihara over the Tungábhadra amounted to Rs. 2,453—4—6 for nine months.

129. The total outlay during the year under review upon district and village roads was, under all heads, Rs. 1,16,516. The revised Budget amounted to Rs. 1,59,247, so that the large sum of Rs. 42,731 remained unutilized.

130. The details of expenditure are as follows :—

	Rs.
Original Works	70,748
Repairs..	25,366
Establishment	19,680
Tools and Plant	722
	1,16,516

131. The subjoined figures shew the local distribution of expenditure.

	Original Works.	Repairs.
Bangalore	1,266	1,066
Kolár	3,234	2,164
Toomkoor	6,809	3,758
Mysore	11,762	4,649
Hassan	14,762	4,030
Shimoga	12,733	629
Kadoor	3,958	2,672
Chituldroog	16,224	6,398
	70,748	25,366

The expenditure in the Nandidroog Division in comparison with the other divisions is very small.

132. The progress has been more satisfactory in the Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions. One of the chief causes of the great disproportion between the Budget allotment and the actual expenditure, is, that much greater care is now exacted in framing well considered projects, while great difficulty is experienced by the civil officers with their limited establishments in getting surveys and plans turned out with sufficient accuracy and promptitude.

MUNICIPAL.

133. The income and expenditure of the different municipal institutions during the year 1868—69, were as follows :—

	Income.		Expenditure.
Bangalore Cantonment	62,561		61,000
Bangalore Pétè	45,751		29,836
Balance from last year Rs. ..		5,573	
Bangalore District Municipality ..	1,878		2,208
Balance from last year Rs. ..		7,829	
Kolár	912		784
Including grant-in-aid Rs. ..	400		
Toomkoor	1,128		1,460
Balance of Rs.		345	
Toomkoor District Municipality ..	7,070		2,815
Mysore	30,422		30,413
Last year's balance of Rs.		7,969	in hand
Hassan	4,348		6,737
Balance of last year Rs. ..		3,634	
Huṇasúru	740		1,794
Balance Rs.. ..		1,189	
Shimoga	4,299		3,866
Balance from last year Rs.. .		6,520	
Sagara	493		51
Chikkamagalúru	3,256		664
Balance Rs.. .. .		1,353	
Taríkere	1,427		592
Kadoor	754		175
Bírúru	926		275
Báṇávára	149		125
Chituldroog	2,354		3,773
Balance Rs.. .. .		1,385	
Dàvanagere	2,309		1,403
Harihara	1,382		1,090

Bangalore Cantonment.

134. The expenditure during the yea was as follows:—

Town Buildings—	11,035,	including	establishmen
Market ..	1,958	Do.	..
Paving &c., streets..	20,182	Do.	..
Lighting ..	6,200	Do.	..
Water supply ..	3,677	..	..
Sewage ..	14,234	Do.	..
Miscellaneous ..	819	..	..
Loan ..	2,703	..	..
	60,808		

135. The municipality was engaged in carrying out various minor works of improvement to the town, *viz.*, the erection of an additional number of latrines, and a butcher's shed at the Ulsur market, as well as laying down street drains and forming side walks along the main roads.

136. Much attention has been given to a scheme for increasing the sources of water supply for the Cantonment, and a project submitted by the Chief Engineer with this object is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

137. A new Sur Ameen's cutcherry has been built in the Cantonment out of imperial funds.

138. During the year, the Board have lost the services of Lieutenant Colonel Puckle, on his transfer to the charge of the Bangalore District.

Bangalore Pété.

139. The Bangalore Pété Municipality have expended Rs. 29,836 as follows:—

	Rs.
Conservancy and Establishment, and Lighting ..	8,752
Office Establishment and Contingencies ..	1,692
Collection Charges	813
Sayer Establishment	304
Police	4,862
Paving streets and Repairs	7,432
Repairing Lamps	40
Water supply	1,674
Drainage	4,263

140. During the year, the market square has been re-gravelled; most of the principal streets repaired; Púrnia's Chattram completely renovated; five latrines and urinals constructed; and the principal streets have been supplied with kerosine lamps.

Mysore Town.

141. The outlay on municipal works amounted to Rs. 30,423, and was devoted to various improvements, opening of new roads, and construction of drains. The clock tower was finished.

Hassan

142. At Hassan, continued attention has been given to the water supply, which has been greatly benefited by the restoration of the large tanks from which this supply is drawn. The levelling of the

fort walls has been proceeded with, and ground for a new market which is to be erected has been cleared.

Hunasúru.

143. The funds of the municipality have been utilized in the repair and improvement of roads, and building of new drains.

Nagar Division.

144. As regards the town of Shimoga, the Superintendent reports that though something has been done in clearing a site for the market, and in making general improvements, the working of the municipality is still unsatisfactory.

145. In the other towns in the Nagar Division, the available funds have been almost wholly expended in establishments of scavengers and scavenger carts.

IV. POST OFFICE.

ANCHE OR PROVINCIAL POST.

146. The annual report of this department is submitted by Mr. M. Amurthalingam Modeliar, who was appointed to the office of Anché Bakshi on the 19th January 1869.

Expenditure.

147. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 1,30,159, against Rs. 1,22,957 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 7,202, owing principally to additional establishments caused by the opening of 3 district post offices and 2 receiving houses, as well as by the extension of postal lines.

Income.

148. Taking credit for the postage exempted on service and franked letters, letters carried to, and from, Her Majesty's post offices, and Gazette copies, the following statement exhibits a surplus of Rs. 93,512, in favor of the department.

		Rs.
149.	Amount of postage on service letters and parcels.	1,75,175
„	on franked „ „	3,475
„	on letters, &c., carried to, and from, Her Majesty's post offices	6,682
„	on letters of His Highness the Rája's departments	157
„	on Gazettes	955
	Total .... Rs.	1,86,444
	Amount of postage collected in cash	37,227
		2,23,671
	Deduct Expenditure.	1,30,159
	Balance Rs.	93,512

Correspondence.

150. The total number of packets that passed through the Anché offices was 2,205,219, being an increase of 10 per cent on the return for the year (1863—64), following that of the reorganization of the Commission.

Subjoined is a detail of the above number ..	1868—69.
Chargeable packets..	8,09,779
Service „	11,57,580
Franked „	24,017
Carried to, and from, Her Majesty's post offices	2,13,843
Total ...	22,05,219

The above figures compared with the returns of 1867—68, exhibit an increase of 2½ per cent on "chargeable packets," of 3 per cent on "service," and of 1½ per cent on "franked" covers.

Unclaimed Letters.

151. There was a slight decrease in the number of unclaimed letters which amounted to 1820.

Unpaid Letters.

152. The proportion of unpaid to paid letters is shown to be about 1·70.

Complaints.

153. There were only 2 cases of complaint against Anché officials for making away with the contents of letters, but in both cases the charges were not established before the Sub-Magistrates.

154. Under recent instructions from Government, all letters, &c., despatched by public officers in this province through the British post office, are chargeable with postage, the amount of which may be either transferred to the imperial exchequer by a cash payment, or levied in the form of Indian Government stamps. The arrangement will impose a large additional cost on the Mysore revenues, and the officers of the administration have been accordingly desired to use economy in their correspondence with officials out of the province.

Payment for Service Letters.

155. The question of transferring the Anché Department to the control of the Postmaster General of Madras is under the consideration of the Government of India. The transfer will probably be advantageous on public grounds, but it will be undoubtedly attended by increased cost in working, while any improvement in the efficiency of the local service that may result, will be obtained at a great sacrifice of the public convenience, if the present system of combining the service of the main and subordinate lines under one controlling authority is not maintained.

Transfer of Anché to Imperial Post Department.

156. The proposal to introduce local postage labels into the province, adverted to in para 153 of last year's Administration Report, was not assented to by Government on the ground that "to localize still more markedly the district post of Mysore," would be opposed to the principle of extending the operations of the Imperial post, so as to supersede and absorb all existing local posts.

Local Postage Labels.

V. POLITICAL.

157. In the Political Section of the Administration Report for 1867-68 (paras 154-156) reference was made to the demise of Mahárája Krishnaráj Wodiar Bahadoor, K. G. C. S. I. and to the adoption of the present Mahárája, Chámarájéndra Wodiar Bahadoor, which Her Majesty's Government were pleased to recognize, and to the measures which were in progress to reduce the palace establishments, to liquidate all out-standing claims, and to make an inventory of the property. The following brief

account shews in what manner the instructions of Government were carried out, and the result of the enquiry into the Mahárája's affairs.

158. It is not an easy matter to give a concise account of an investigation which extended over more than six months, and involved a minute and searching scrutiny into the whole of the late Maharaja's personal affairs. Indeed the printed correspondence on the subject occupies 150 pages. The main heads of enquiry were the following :—

1. Establishments.
2. Religious and Charitable Allowances.
3. Honorary or Special Pensions.
4. Debts Settlement.
5. Stipends of Family and Relations.
6. Future Palace Expenditure.
7. Mahárája's Property.

159. The first of these heads comprised the most pressing, and at the same time, the most difficult portion of the task ;—the most pressing, because it was obviously of the highest importance to revise at once the overgrown and expensive palace establishments ;—and the most difficult, because such revision necessarily affected the interests of a vast number of persons. It may be said in round numbers that there were 9,700 people on the list, of whom, about one-third were retained, and the following shews the result of the revision :—

4,352	Gratuities.
1,136	Pensions.
936	Dismissed, absent, and non-existent.
80	Provided with Government employ.
3,196	Retained in service.
9,700	

160. In the total of 3,196 persons retained in service, are comprised troops and guards of all kinds, secular and religious establishments, office establishments, and servants, retainers and menial attendants of all descriptions.

161. As the pay of the late Mahárája's servants was extremely small, pensions and gratuites were sanctioned on the following liberal scale :—

1. Pensions at full rates of pay were given to those of thirty years' service, provided they were fifty years' old.

2. Pensions at half rates were given to those of between 20 and 30 years' service, provided they were fifty years' old.

3. To those of less than 20 years' service and under fifty years of age, gratuities were given at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service,—no gratuity amounting to less than six months,' or to more than thirty months' pay.

4. Persons under 50, and of 20 year's service or upwards, had the option of receiving a month's pay for each year's service in lieu of pension, when not retained on the palace list.

All existing maintenance allowances were retained, and persons receiving pensions or gratuities were not debarred from Government employ, though in the former case, the pension merged in the salary of the office. The effect of these rules was to reduce the pension list to the lowest practicable limit.

162. In revising the establishments, each department was taken up in turn, the nature of the service rendered closely investigated, and the number hereafter required determined. The older men who were declared unfit for active service, received pensions, and those recently taken on the establishment received gratuities, leaving on the revised lists the number of persons declared to be necessary for the future. These revised lists give both in a detailed and in an abstract form, the number of men, and the cost of every department, so that there can be no possible mistake on the subject hereafter. The labor, energy, and judgment required to evoke this orderly arrangement out of the chaos which previously existed, may well be imagined, and great praise is due to Major Elliot, the Superintendent, and to his Assistant Mr. C. Rangachárlu for a result which met with general acquiescence, and relieved the Maharája of an intolerable burden. The Town Magistrate of Mysore has been appointed Civil Pension Paymaster on a moderate extra allowance, and to him has been entrusted the duty of paying the palace pensions above adverted to, as well as those borne on the Two-Lac-Fund and Mysore State Pension Lists.

163. The religious and charitable allowances comprised 89 items

mostly of small amount, aggregating Rs. 2,513 monthly, such as subscriptions to temples, chatrams and matts, the only large entry being a monthly donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Sringéri Swami, the learned head of the Smartha faith.

164. Thirty one individuals were entered in the list of honorary pensioners at a monthly cost of Rs. 896. These persons are mainly the descendants of native gentlemen who distinguished themselves formerly in the service of the late Mahárája.

165. In 1864, the Mahárája's debts were paid off at an outlay of thirty lacs. Notwithstanding this, further debts rapidly accumulated during the last years of His Highness' life, and the sum of 10½ lacs was needed to adjust them. 311 claims were filed, of which 223 were admitted, and 88 rejected. The rules prescribed were as follow:—Claims on account of jewels, cloths, furniture, horses, &c, were subjected to a discount of 25 per cent, and those on account of supplies to 10 per cent. No discount was made on cash loans and gold and silver purchases, or articles sold at fixed prices, on wages for labor, or on small claims under Rs. 100. Interest was allowed on cash loans at rates varying between 6 and 12 per cent, according to the amount of the loan, a higher rate than 12 per cent being only admitted when distinctly specified in the bond. Rs. 3,89,000 were awarded on account of cash loans; Rs. 3,50,000 on account of cloths, jewellery, &c, and 3,80,000 on account of provisions, the remainder consisting of small sums due for a variety of purchases. It may be remarked that the charges under the first of the above heads were generally exorbitant, so that the sums awarded were ample payment.

166. The fifth branch of the enquiry comprised the stipends payable to the Mahárája's immediate blood-relations and other family connections. There are two Rāṇís and four other ladies, all advanced in years, for whom suitable provision has been made in the palace expenditure. It was considered that the dignity of the house would be best consulted by preserving the palace intact as a whole, instead of assigning separate provision to the ladies in question, who, however, receive a fixed sum for distribution in charity, all their requirements for supplies, cloth, &c., being provided for in the Budget of palace expenditure. For the grandsons, three in number, of the late Mahárája,

and for two great grandchildren, a distinct provision has been made in land and money. The connections of the royal family comprise, 1. Ursús, who claim a common descent with the Maharája; 2. Komárs or illegitimate descendants, ; and 3. Siváchárs, or relatives of ladies taken into the palace. There are 625 such persons, receiving stipends as follow :—

	No.	Amount.
Ursús, male ..	245	4,277
do., female ..	42	951
Komárs, male ..	199	3,453
do., female ..	49	1,123
Siváchárs, male ..	65	1,149
do., female ..	25	510
	625	11,463

Of these allowances, those to the Ursús male are continued hereditarily, but the remainder will, as a rule, be for life only ; their continuance for one or more additional lives depending upon the circumstances of each case as a lapse occurs.

167. The average expenditure of the late Maharája, independently of the heavy debts incurred by him, was thirteen lacs yearly, his income being derived from a fifth share of the net revenues of the province after deducting certain fixed payments. The Budget of the palace expenditure has now been reduced to less than 8¼ lacs, inclusive of all heads of expenditure, the whole of the debts having been paid off. The various heads of charges and the amounts as provided in the Budget are given below :—

	Rs.
Stipendiaries, including money allowances to grandsons and great grand children	1,55,256
Pensions, including special and honorary stipends. .	1,19,250
Palace Establishments allowing for increase ..	2,40,000
Supernumeraries to be absorbed	14,868
Supplies, ordinary and special, gifts of money, cloths, &c., and donations on the occasion of marriages and deaths	2,40,000
Repairs and improvements of Palace	25,000
Religious and charitable grants	13,605
Civil Pension Paymaster, with Establishment ..	4,908
	8,12,887

168. In the year under report, the expenses of the late Mahárája's "Srádhá" ceremony, and other unexpected minor payments, have raised the total outlay by about 26,000, but it is believed that the sum above given in the Budget of 1869—70, *viz.*, Rs. 8,12,887, will, with proper economy, cover for the present all necessary expenditure.

169. The last branch of the enquiry comprised the property. It would not be becoming to give the details in an Administration Report, but it may be observed that the most scrupulous attention was paid to the safe custody of the property, and owing to the precautions taken at first, and to the excellent arrangements made while taking the inventories, it is believed that scarcely any thing was abstracted. The jewellery and cloths were of great value, and complete lists were taken of these, as well as of all the miscellaneous movable property. Among the latter is an armoury, which contains many rare and valuable weapons, and a library in which are preserved several curious and costly manuscripts. Proper steps were also taken for leasing out all immovable property, such as grazing lands and gardens, not required for palace purposes.

170. The Chief Commissioner was entrusted by Government with considerable latitude of action at the commencement of the enquiry, and at its close, entire satisfaction was expressed with the manner in which it had been conducted. The results attained in so short a time are due to the indefatigable industry, and to the good judgment shewn by Major C. Elliot, C. B., his labor having been greatly assisted by the patient scrutiny brought to bear upon all the details by Mr. C. Rangachárlu, who displayed remarkable sagacity and good sense throughout the investigation. The enquiry commenced in April and terminated in November.

171. The circumstances of the installation of the Young Mahárája of Mysore, which was held in accordance with the instructions received by the Chief Commissioner on the 18th of that month, are detailed in letter to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department No. 3715—162, dated 28th September 1868. The ceremony took place during the auspicious time of the Dasará, and although the intervening period was too short to admit of a large concourse from a distance, the palace was crowded with the Rája's retainers and with the people of Mysore and the immediate vicinity. The

installation was carried out with all practicable pomp and éclat, and the natives present shewed in an unmistakable manner their sense of the importance of the ceremony by vociferous shouts of joy. The Young Maharája exhibited great self-control and composure, and a favorable augury was formed from the dignity with which he comported himself on the occasion. The throne used in the installation is said to have been presented in 1126 Hijri, by the emperor of Delhi, to Rája Chikka Déva Rája, one of the Maharája's ancestors, and was recovered after the fall of Seringapatam. Though but little remains probably of the original structure, it is not without historical interest.

VI. MILITARY.

172. The report of the Mysore local troops has been submitted by Captain R. C. Stewart, officiating Military Assistant, who assumed charge of his office on the 16th November last, on the departure of Major Ramsay on leave to Europe.

173. There is little of interest to record among the proceedings of the past year. Steps are being taken to arm all the Cavalry with lances, as well as to provide the Sillédars with more active employment than is at present given them. This may best be done by selecting more out-posts, and carrying out an effective system of patrolling on important lines of road.

174. The subject of establishing a "chenda fund," from which the men will be supplied with horses at a moderate cost, has been considered, and will take effect from the 1st May 1869. The rate of subscription for all ranks has been fixed for the present at Rs. 1½ monthly, but it is doubtful whether some slight increase on this will not become necessary.

175. The establishment of stallions is below its strength, and will be recruited in future from superior country bred horses, which are likely to be more successful than the English and Arab stallions imported of late years.

176. The depôt at Kunigallu, where mares in foal are sent, is unfavorably reported upon, the colts and fillies having suffered from want of sufficient care, and strangles having been very prevalent among them. The stud will need for the future close and constant supervision

177. The muskets in use by the Bár or local Infantry are reported to be quite unserviceable, and though it will be impracticable to re-equip these troops with a better arm at once, this will be done gradually as available funds accrue.

178. The Military Assistant has been desired to revise the scale of pensions, which, having regard to the more liberal rates given in other departments, seems to be now inadequate. It will be an essential condition, that every candidate for pension should be subjected to a medical examination before it is granted.

VII. FINANCE.

Receipts.

179. The accounts of the year 1868—69 exhibit a surplus of receipts over the ordinary expenditure of the administration of Rs. 4,65,336. The revenue was estimated in the Budget which was prepared in December 1868, at a total of Rs. 1,06,40,850, exclusive of Rs. 1,77,500 assigned to Local Funds. It has realized Rs. 1,08,78,278, or on the whole Rs. 2,37,428 more than was anticipated, but falls short by Rs. 3,20,042 of the previous year's receipts which were the largest on record.

180. The various heads of receipt which have produced this result are as follow:—

	1867—68.	1868—69.
Land Revenue	80,92,251	77,53,672
Sayer	7,07,125	7,19,157
Forests	4,10,011	3,51,476
Abkari	9,69,189	9,56,510
Assessed Taxes ..	3,89,397	3,79,425
Salt	18,025	14,429
Stamps	3,15,156	3,40,131
Post Office	39,091	37,620
Law and Justice ..	1,12,806	1,15,348
Police	2,266	7,545
Education	22,320	20,171
Miscellaneous	75,580	1,00,147
Military Local Force ..	8,653	7,921
Public Works	36,450	74,726
	1,11,98,320	1,08,78,278

181. The apparent decline since 1867—68 under land revenue is to be found mainly in the districts of the Nandidroog Division, under the head of village and individual settlements; Bangalore shews Rs. 1,52,695 less, Kolár 68,883, Toomkoor 2,19,835. This is mainly attributable to the fact reported by the Superintendent, that the great fall in prices of grain and other produce induced cultivators to give up large tracts of the more heavily assessed land, which had been under cultivation in the previous year, and in those where the batáyi system prevails, the comparative loss to Government was the more serious. In Kolár, it is reported that the trees and tópes were generally unfruitful, and the failure of such crops is estimated to have entailed a loss in revenue of about Rs. 40,000. In Shimoga the collections from regular settlements are Rs. 21,105 less than in 1867—68, whilst in Kadoor there is an increase of Rs. 22,256; in Chituldroog, where the revenue survey and its settlements have made most progress, the increase in the cultivation is Rs. 78,288. In the Mysore District, the same class of collections are better by Rs. 1,35,125, while in Hassan there is a decrease of Rs. 55,873. Assessed pasture lands have produced Rs. 69,329, against Rs. 64,537 in the previous year, and the tax on coffee produce which also comes under "Land Revenue," and appears in the accounts of the Kadoor and Hassan Districts, has realized Rs. 1,03,993 against Rs. 1,04,378.

Land Revenue.

	1867—68.	1868—69.
Bangalore...	47,982	54,675
Kolár ...	6,831	7,077
Toomkoor...	54,098	64,096
Shimoga ...	3,12,321	2,92,597
Kadoor ...	1,71,498	1,74,056
Chituldroog.	29,186	32,975
Mysore ...	43,870	41,018
Hassan ...	41,339	51,463
Total...	7,07,125	7,19,157

182. It is satisfactory to note that the sayer revenue, though less than the estimate, has improved to some extent since the year 1867—68, as will be seen by the figures in the margin.

Sayer.

183. Under forests the total collections are in excess of the Budget by Rs. 3,475, but the sales of timber and sandalwood produced Rs. 2,62,389, instead of Rs. 2,84,000 as anticipated when the Budget was framed.

Forests.

184. The miscellaneous receipts, including those of forest tracts under the management of the revenue department, which to the close of 1868—69, were

Miscellaneous Forest Receipts.

accounted for under the general head of forests, amounted to Rs. 89,086, against an estimate of Rs. 64,000.

185. The realizations under the minor heads are as follows compared with the previous year.

	1867—68.	1868—69.
Fees for timber for building and agricultural purposes	21,889	
Bamboos	18,636	
Grazing dues under the Forest Department	12,704	
Duty on foreign timber	872	
Permit fees	2,496	
Minor forest produce	7,635	
Furnaces for charcoal	8,894	
Lac, honey, and wax	7,554	
Miscellaneous receipts	21,762	
	1,02,442	89,086

Abkari.

186. The abkari revenue has fallen short of the estimates by Rs. 24,991. The decline which was considerable in the year 1867—68 was commented on in para 173 of the Administration Report of that year, and the following comparison shews that while there has been a slight improvement in the receipts from arrack in Bangalore and Kadoor, the other districts shew a further decrease. The receipts from toddy in Kolár, Mysore, and Hassan in 1868—69, exceed those of the preceding year, but the Districts of Shimoga, Kadoor, and Chituldroog shew an unfavorable out-turn which the Superintendent attributes to the want of competition for the contract in the two first named districts. In Chituldroog it is ascribed to the fact that under the new Survey guarantee, the date trees are made the property of the landholders. In Toomkoor it was found necessary to revise the terms of the toddy contract of the district in consequence mainly of the drought of 1866—67, which has materially diminished this source of revenue. In a financial point of view the results of the year cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

	Arrack.		Toddy, &c.,	
	1867—68.	1868—69.	1867—68.	1868—69
Bangalore	2,45,418	2,58,728	86,400	83,210
Kolár	29,330	21,406	38,987	45,908
Toomkoor	10,554	8,189	1,00,985	85,042
Shimoga	44,783	42,045	26,120	24,468
Kadoor	32,742	36,442	22,373	21,810
Chituldroog ...	11,354	10,011	1,11,260	82,912
Mysore	51,264	33,293	1,14,485	1,50,295
Hassan	17,217	15,320	24,073	37,430
	4,42,662	4,25,434	5,24,683	5,31,075

Assessed Tax (Mohaturpha comprising Plough, House, Shop, Loom, and Oil-Mill Taxes.)

187. The plough tax was estimated at Rs. 1,03,600, and realized Rs. 1,00,105, which has been credited as usual to the local funds of the respective districts. The house tax, estimated at Rs. 1,69,500, realized Rs. 1,74,302, exclusive of that of the pété of Bangalore, which was assigned during the year for municipal purposes and town police, together with the taxes on shops, looms, and oil-mills in the same locality, aggregating Rs. 19,484 in the year under review. In the Mysore District, the house tax is 8,000 Rs, more than in the previous year. In Toomkoor, it is Rs. 6,000 less: Kadoor and Chituldroog shew an increase of Rs. 2,200 and 2,500 respectively. In the other districts, it is much the same as in 1867—68. In Toomkoor, the shop tax has fallen from Rs. 13,189, to Rs. 10,269 ; the loom tax from Rs. 12,497 to Rs. 10,656 ; the oil-mill tax from Rs. 1,683 to Rs. 1,462. The fluctuations in the other districts are not so marked.

	1867—68.	1868—69.
House Tax...	1,72,575	1,74,303
Shop „ ...	1,12,443	1,09,789
Loom „ ...	87,329	79,472
Oil-mill „ ...	17,048	15,860
	3,89,395	3,79,124

Salt.

188. The produce of salt pans, estimated Rs. 19,100, shews an actual collection of Rs. 14,429, which is less than the previous year by Rs. 3,600.

Stamps.

189. In all the districts the sale of stamp paper shews an increase over 1867—68, except in that of Kolár where it is nearly 2,000 Rs. less. The sale of receipt and other labels, however, indicates a steady decline as stated in para 176 of last year's

Administration Report. During the 12 months ending respectively, July 1866, July 1867, and March 1868, the realizations from labels amounted to Rs. 10,370, Rs. 9,523, and Rs. 9,068, and during the 12 months ending March 1869 to Rs. 8,576. It is to be apprehended that this result is due to an evasion of the stamp law in respect to receipt labels of the values from 2 to 12 annas, transfer labels, and application labels.

	1867—68.	1868—69.
Stamp Papers.		
1 to 12 annas	387,097	388,526
1 to 4 Rs.	60,945	66,154
5 to 9 "	4,238	5,346
10 to 18 "	2,091	2,641
20 to 50 "	1,258	1,514
60 to 100 "	149	274
125 to 1000 "	16	9
Total number... ...	455,794	464,464
Amount realized Rs...	2,90,763-1-0	3,24,181-4-0
Receipt Labels.		
1 anna	100,055	106,108
2 to 12 annas	5,658	3,787
1 to 6 Rs.	245	178
Total number ...	105,958	110,073
Amount realized Rs...	8,542-10-0	8,163-0-0
Transfer Labels.		
1 anna	739	322
2 to 12 annas	999	606
1 to 5 Rs.	91	112
Total number ...	1,829	1,040
Amount realized Rs...	455-4-0	365-0-0
Application Labels.		
1 anna only	635	182
Amount realized Rs... ...	39-11-0	11-6-0
Foreign Bill Labels.		
2 to 8 annas	129	189
1 Rupee	3	2
Total number ...	132	191
Amount realized Rs...	31-2-0	36-8-0
Total of Labels... ...	108,554	111,486
Do. realized Rs...	9,068-11-0	8,575-14-0
Total amount of Stamp Papers and Labels Rs...	2,99,831-12-0	3,32,757-2-0

190. It may be noted that from 1st April 1869 the fees of the Small Cause Court at Bangalore have been paid by stamp papers and labels, an arrangement which will swell the receipts under these heads by a corresponding reduction of fees under that of "Law and Justice."

Post Office.

191. The local postage receipts which gradually progressed up to the year 1867—68, when they were Rs. 36,206, exclusive of miscellaneous items, have amounted in 1868—69 to Rs. 34,891 only. The decrease is in the postage of banghy parcels, some of which have been diverted from the local Anché since the British post offices have undertaken their conveyance. The receipts of each district are as follows :—

	1867—68.	1868—69.
Head Quarters	7,073	6,259
Bangalore District	3,239	2,952
Kolár	2,603	2,550
Toomkoor	3,450	3,409
Shimoga	3,132	3,270
Kadoor	3,242	3,133
Chituldroog	2,456	2,507
Mysore	7,048	6,787
Hassan	3,960	4,020

Law and Justice.

192. The receipts credited to the civil and criminal courts amounted to Rs. 51,984, which exceed those of 1867—68 by about 4,000 Rs. Of that sum, Rs. 34,753 appears as fines and forfeitures, Rs. 6,655 as penalties levied under the Stamp Act, and Rs. 6,315 as the proceeds of unclaimed intestate property, all which are of a fluctuating character. The income of the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore amounted to Rs. 31,816, which, though less than the estimate by about Rs. 1,200, contrasts favorably with the fees of 1867—68, which amounted to Rs. 25,276 only. Jail receipts from the sale of manufactures at the district jails amounted to Rs. 6,649, of which Rs. 3,570 were realized by the Central Jail. The following is a comparison of the receipts from manufactures and the hire of convicts on out-door work during the years 1867—68 and 1868—69.

	From Manufactures.		From Convicts' Hire.	
	1867—68.	1868—69.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Central Jail ..	5,930	3,570	..	..
Toomkoor ..	292	294	92	320
Shimoga ..	528	676	5,230	3,017
Kadoor ..	..	..	..	3
Chituldroog ..	..	158	5	131
Mysore	1,688	1,950	..	..

193. It will be observed that the Kolár and Hassan jails do not appear in the above summary, and that the cost of the other jails is but inadequately returned by the produce of prison labor. In the Central Jail, it appears that a much larger amount than that paid into the treasury was due to the jail by purchasers of manufactures.

194. The income of the Registration Department shews a steady progress. It was Rs. 10,583 in 1866—67, the first year of its introduction, Rs. 17,510 in 1867—68, and Rs. 21,248 in 1868—69.

Education, Science and Art.

195. School fees shew a slight improvement of about 100 Rs. compared with those of the previous year, but the proceeds of school books have been less, probably owing to the difficulty of having them printed with sufficient rapidity to meet the demand which has not abated.

Miscellaneous.

196. The principal receipts under this head calling for remark are Rs. 14,706, the amount of unclaimed deposits of more than 3 years standing transferred to credit of Government during the year, and a sum of Rs. 10,339—15—5 found in the palace treasury of the late Maharája which has been similarly transferred on the ground that the State has undertaken the payments to His Highness' palace establishments. The income of the Money Order Department during the year, which was only the second of its establishment, was Rs. 2,565, against 1,849 in the first year.

A. Local Force.

197. The receipts credited to this head are fines and casual savings of pay, &c., refunded to the treasury, which together amount to Rs. 4,887 in both Foot and Horse. Savings of undrawn pay amounting to Rs. 22,464 have been placed by order of the Chief Com-

missioner in deposit for expenditure in the construction of barracks and lines; for which a small monthly rent is levied from the men amounting in 1868—69 to Rs. 3,034.

B. Public Works Department.

198. The receipts under this head amounting to Rs. 74,726 comprise the following items:—

	Rs.
Sums received at the Civil Treasuries from Executive Engineers	17,919
Moiety cost of establishments in civil offices for superintendence of works recovered from plough tax funds for 2 years 1867—68 and 1868—69.	36,940
Cost of bridging the Bisthwalli Jaglúr road ..	3,132
Do Hulíyár road recovered from plough tax funds.	8,909
Refunds of savings from civil works	65
Rent of buildings	2,511
Fines	49
Sales of materials, &c.	1,184
Contributions for works from the public	2,670
Miscellaneous receipts	1,347
	74,726

Abstract of Disbursements for 1868—69.

No.	Heads of Disbursements.	Estimates. 1868—69.	Actuals. 1868—69.	Increase.	Decrease.
3	*Refunds.*	30,250	15,142	...	15,108
4	*Land Revenue including Sayer Customs, &c*				
	Land Revenue	7,38,089	7,16,091	...	21,998
	Sayer Customs	46,434	40,721	..	5,713
	Revenue Survey	2,10,000	1,54,184	..	55,816
	Inam Commission	82,000	73,640	...	8,360
	Miscellaneous	10,240	6,133	...	4,107
		10,86,763	9,90,769	...	95,994
5	*Forests.*				
	Conservancy and Working ...	72,650	59,895	...	12,755
	Establishments	65,377	60,055	...	5,322
		1,38,027	1,19,950	...	18,077

Abstract of Disbursements for 1868—69. (*Continued.*)

No.	Heads of Disbursements.	Estimates. 1868—69.	Actuals. 1868—69.	Increase.	Decrease.
6	*Abkari.*	21,396	20,165	...	1,231
7	*Assessed Taxes.*	860	844	...	16
11	*Stamps.*	17,782	18,153	371	...
12	*Mint,*	...	320	320	...
13	*Post Office (Provincial.)*	1,44,768	1,28,316	...	16,452
16	*Administration and Public Departments.*				
	Public Offices ...	3,04,698	2,94,076	...	10,622
	Maharája's stipend	3,50,000	..	...	3,50,000
	Do. ⅕th share	8,28,000	..	...	8,28,000
	Palace charges	...	8,03,227	8,03,227	...
	Funeral expenses	...	78,210	78,210	...
	Gratuities to discharged servants	...	2,98,166	2,98,166	...
	Installation of Young Maharája	...	14,458	14,458	...
		14,82,698	14,88,137	11,94,061	11,88,622
17	*Law and Justice.*				
	Courts, &c ...	9,37,004	9,16,006	...	20,998
	Jails	2,25,781	1,46,353	...	79,428
	Registration of Assurances	25,420	19,600	...	5,820
		11,88,205	10,81,959	...	1,06,246
18	*Police.*				
	Cantonment and Towns ...	1,07,960	91,990	...	15,970
	Bangalore District revised Police	68,076	65,376	...	2,700
	Talooks	3,78,126	3,58,451	...	19,675
		5,54,162	5,15,817	...	38,345
20	*Education Science and Art.*				
	Education	1,61,460	1,61,192	...	268
	Public Gardens ..	10,940	13,213	2,273	...
	Museum	3,592	3,569	...	23
	Cinchona Plantation, &c ...	5,400	3,306	...	2,094
		1,81,392	1,81,280	2,273	2,385
22	*Medical Services.*				
	Medical Establishment ...	65,059	58,205	...	6,854
	Vaccine do.	11,548	10,275	...	1,273
	Hospital and Dispensaries	35,725	39,734	4,009	...
		1,12,332	1,08,214	4,009	8,127

Abstract of Disbursements for 1868—69. (*Continued.*)

No.	Heads of Disbursements.	Estimates. 1868—69.			Actuals. 1868—69.			Increase.	Decrease.
23	*Stationary and Printing.*								
	Printing Establishment, &c ...	26,854	...	...	26,422	...	...	...	432
	Europe Stationery	30,000	...	...	28,226	...	...	...	1,774
		56,854	...	...	54,648	...	...	...	2,206
25	*Allowances & Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.*								
	Subsidy to the British Government ...	24,50,000	...	...	24,50,000	...	...	...	...
	Seringapatam Quit Rent	50,000	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...
	Political Pensions	73,575	...	...	71,155	...	...	...	2,420
		25,73,575	...	...	25,71,155	...	...	...	2,420
26	*Miscellaneous.*								
	Travellers' Bungalow Establishment, &c.	24,728	...	...	22,911	...	...	...	1,817
	Miscellaneous	72,450	...	...	59,993	...	...	...	12,457
	His Highness the late Maharája's Debt Account	...	...	...	12,56,191	...	...	12,56,191	...
		97,178	...	...	13,39,095	...	...	12,56,191	14,274
27	*Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.*								
	Service Pensions	64,879	...	...	67,054	...	...	2,175	...
	Charitable Allowances	25,865	...	...	21,183	...	...	...	4,682
	Gratuities	3,500	...	...	5,065	...	...	1,565	...
	Muzráyi Institutions, &c.	2,76,797	...	...	2,68,111	...	...	..	8,686
	Matferkat Pensions	3,282	...	...	5,575	...	...	2,293	...
		3,74,323	...	..	3,66,988	...	...	6,033	13,368
28	A. *Mysore Local Forces.*								
	Sowar or Native Cavalry ...	8,08,804	...	...	8,11,005	...	...	2,201	...
	Bár or Native Infantry	2,49,938	...	...	2,78,078	...	...	28,140	...
	Military Stores...	10,824	...	...	10,764	...	...	...	60
	Superannuation and Retired allowances	21,959	...	...	18,477	...	...	...	3,482
		10,91,525	...	...	11,18,324	...	...	30,341	3,542
28	B. *Public Works Department.*								
	Ordinary Grant	14,44,000	...	...	15,44,467	...	...	1,00,467	...
	Educational Buildings	10,000	...	...	5,389	...	...	...	4,611
		14,54,000	...	...	15,49,856	...	...	1,00,467	4,611
	Total......	1,06,06,090	...	...	1,16,69,132	...	...	25,94,066	15,31,024

199. The administrative or ordinary charges of the year 1868—69 amount to Rs. 1,04,12,942, exclusive of payments in settlement of the late Mahárája's debts amounting to Rs. 12,56,190, or together to a total of Rs. 1,16,69,132. The Budget of the year, which did not provide for the debts, was framed on a basis of Rs. 1,06,06,090 exclusive of Rs. 1,77,500 assigned from revenue to local funds and shewn on both sides of the account. The ordinary charges therefore were in aggregate Rs. 1,93,148 less than the Budget grant, a result which may be regarded as satisfactory with reference to the large and unexpected outlay entailed in revising the palace establishments at the death of the late Mahárája in March 1868.

Expenditure.

200. From the annexed statement, in which the Budget grants and the corresponding expenditure are compared, it will be seen that "Land Revenue," and its sub-heads are Rs. 95,994 less than the estimates. This includes a saving in the salaries of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents of about Rs. 34,000, but the furlough pay drawn in England by several absentee officers has not yet been charged in the local accounts for want of intimation, and will probably form a charge against the Budget of the year 1869—70. There is no doubt that the improved allowances which the new rules confer on absentee officers, and those acting for them, will leave but a small margin of savings. An outlay of Rs. 14,472 appears as compensation to the shánbhógs and potails of six surveyed talooks of the Chituldroog District, on account of loss of grain dues, for which no express provision was made in the Budget of 1868—69. The outlay on civil buildings of a mixed character, judicial and revenue, amounting to Rs. 566 for construction, and 9,887 for repairs, was duly provided for in the 26 "Miscellaneous" head of the Budget. The Inam Commission shews a saving in travelling and other fluctuating expenses of Rs. 8,360 or about 10 per cent. The Revenue Survey accounted for an expenditure for the year of Rs. 1,54,183, against a grant of Rs. 2,10,000, the apparent saving being chiefly in establishments and boundary marks; but it must be noted that advances amounting to Rs. 49,902 were outstanding at the close

Land Revenue.

of the year, a portion of which will probably be accounted for under these heads in the ensuing year.

Sayer Customs. 201. The sayer charges shew a saving of about 600 of Rs. in the Budget.

Forests. 202. The conservancy and working expenses of Forests amounted to Rs. 59,895, the grant proposed in the Conservator's Budget being Rs. 72,650. This was curtailed by order of Government to Rs. 44,500, but during the year larger advances were granted on the Conservator's requisitions which will be explained in his report.

Abkari. Assessed Taxes. 203. These heads are in order, and call for no special remark.

Stamps. Stamps shew Rs. 371 in excess of the grant in the item of discount to stamp vendors, owing to the sales being larger than what the Budget provided for.

Mint. 204. The charge of Rs. 520 under the head of Mint for which no provision was made, represents part of the cost of mutilating obsolete Mysore copper coins.

Post Office. 205. Post Office shews a saving of Rs. 16,452 in the item of establishments, which were not entertained to the extent provided for, and Anché buildings, the progress of which has not kept pace with the anticipations of the Budget.

Administration. 206. The first sub-head of administration represents the cost of the Chief Commissioner's Office and the Account Department, the Central Treasury and the Money Order Department, which shew in aggregate a saving of Rs. 10,622 on the Budget grant.

Palace Charges. 207. The next sub-head is that of "Palace Charges," which gains special importance from the fact that the year under review was the first ensuing after the death of the late Mahárája, when the overgrown palace establishments had to be revised, the superfluous employés discharged with

liberal pensions or gratuities, and suitable provision made for the maintenance of His Highness' family and relatives, and the vast number of dependants whom the Mahárája's liberality had gathered in and about the palace. The Budget which was prepared 6 months before His Highness' demise provided Rs. 3,50,000 on account of His Highness' stipend, and Rs. 8,28,000, his estimated fifth share of the net revenue, total Rs. 11,78,000; the actual charges amounted to Rs. 11,94,061 : the principal items are as follows :—

	Rs.
The funeral expenses of the late Mahárája ..	78,210
Daily ceremonies	3,146
Annual ceremonies of the first year, total 29,290 paid in part	24,405
Gratuities to discharged Palace servants ..	2,98,166
Installation expenses of the Young Mahárája ..	14,458
Stipends of Rájabindés or relations, from March 1868	1,28,777
Do. Musahibs or honorary pensioners, from September 1868	4,050
Pensions of Palace servants	74,370
Establishments during and after revision ..	3,73,316
Supplies, ordinary and daily	1,20,777
Special purchases (horses, carriages, &c.) ..	3,855
Gifts of money and cloths and contributions to relations on various occasions	5,777
Special allowance to the Guru of Sringéri Matt ..	12,000
Other religious and charitable allowances ..	2,560
Extra allowance to the Superintendent of Ashtagram Division while revising Palace affairs at 500 Rs.	3,797
Allowance of His Highness the Young Mahárája's Guardian at Rs. 2,500, from 14th November and Rs. 3,000 from 6th January	9,836
Allowance of the Controller of His Highness' household at Rs. 800 and then Rs. 1,000. . ..	8,912
Allowance of Darbar Surgeon up to 31st July, and Commandant of household troops up to 31st October 1868	7,100
Allowance of Pension Paymaster and his establishment from November 1868.	1,845
Miscellaneous Palace expenses	18,704
	11,94,061

208. It will be observed that the amount shewn above as paid in stipends to relatives and musahibs is Rs. 1,32,827, while the sanctioned scale for a year amounts to Rs 1,55,256. The pensions of palace servants which commenced in June are shewn as Rs. 74,370, while the sanctioned scale provides Rs. 1,19,000 per annum. On the other hand, the cost of palace establishments appears as Rs. 3,73,316, against a sanctioned scale of Rs. 2,40,000. These discrepancies are explained by the fact that the reduction of establishments was gradual, and the allowances of all classes of dependants were assimilated to the new scale between March and August 1868, as will be seen from the marginal statement. A precise audit has been dispensed with in the earlier months, while the revision was progressing, as detailed pay and other bills were not then introduced in the palace; but Major Elliot has reported that the payments were mostly made in his presence, and passed through the books kept in the several departments of the palace on the then existing system. Taking the 3 heads of stipends of relatives and musahibs, pensions of employés and pay of establishments, the payments amounted to Rs. 5,80,513 while the sanctioned scale aggregates Rs. 5,14,000.

	No of Pensioners.	*Amount paid.*
March	9,964	68,418—13— 6
April	9,568	66,348—13— 4
May	9,462	65,052— 5— 8
June	6,274	45,934— 8—11
July	3,665	29,099—10— 6
August	3,466	27,579— 5—10
		3,02,433— 9— 9

Law and Justice.

209. In the salary of Judicial Commissioner there is an excess charge of Rs. 4,773, which was due to the absence of the permanent incumbent Mr. Saunders on privilege leave, the net cost of the office in excess of the Budget provision was however Rs. 1,848 only, and including courts of all grades there was a saving of Rs. 543. The cost of the Registration Department was Rs. 5,820 less than the estimate, and compared with the receipts left a surplus of Rs. 1,648.

Jails.

210. The charges of jails indicate a very satisfactory reduction. The Budget provided Rs. 2,25,781, which approximated to the outlay of the year 1867—68 amounting to Rs. 2,03,209, but

that of 1868—69 was Rs. 1,46,353 only. The principal reductions are in rations, Rs. 28,440 ; clothing, Rs. 6,695 ; contingent guards, Rs. 3,227; repairs, Rs. 2,070 ; hospital charges, Rs. 1,677 ; and in the maintenance of talook lock-ups, Rs. 8,311. On the whole, the expenditure under the head of law and justice which comprises courts and jails is Rs. 1,06,246 less than the estimates of the year, and Rs. 41,408 less than the actual expendiure of 1867—68.

211. The Cantonment Police of Bangalore shews a saving on the Budget of Rs. 7,433, the Town Police of Bangalore, Toomkoor, Shimoga and Mysore a saving of Rs. 5,073, the Talook or Kandachar Rs. 25,440.

Police.

212. The Educational Budget was framed on a basis of Rs. 1,55,460 to which a sum of Rs. 6,000 was added by transfer from the Public Works Budget, on account of repairs of educational buildings, making a total of Rs. 1,61,460. The actual outlay in the civil department was Rs. 1,61,192 which includes the cost of the Maharája's School Rs. 8,756, and of the hóbli or village schools sanctioned during the year Rs. 6,626, neither of which were provided for in the Budget. Deducting these two sums, leaves a net outlay against the Budget, of Rs. 1,45,810. The grant for repairs of school buildings including that transferred from the Public Works Budget was Rs. 10,320, which was utilized to the extent of Rs. 5,867 only. The sum allotted for grants-in-aid to schools was Rs. 33,396, the actual expenditure Rs. 32,647. There was a saving of about Rs. 1,500 in the cost of district and talook schools, and casual savings under other heads added to the reserve sufficed to meet the entire outlay of the department.

Education.

213. Under this head appear the Botanical Garden, the Museum at Bangalore and the Cinchona Plantations in the Bábabudan and Bilirangam Hills. The Botanical Garden cost Rs. 13,213 or Rs. 2,273 in excess of its grant, while the Cinchona Plantations were Rs. 2,095, and the Museum Rs. 23 less than their respective grants.

Science and Art

There is a charge of Rs. 581 on account of photographs of architectural remains, and of Rs. 300 for printing some interesting tables of meteorological observations, for neither of which provision was made in the Budget.

Medical Services.

214. The cost of the Medical Department is on the whole within the Budget provision, but the allowances of apothecaries and dressers attached to hospitals and dispensaries having been increased under the new warrant, have exceeded the grant on this account by Rs. 3,706.

Stationery and Printing.
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

215. These heads call for no remark.

26 Miscellaneous.

216. The head 26 miscellaneous is intended to exhibit items which do not fall under other major heads of account, and as it also embraces actual expenditure of a special nature which cannot be foreseen when the Budget is framed, it usually indicates a divergence from the Budget provision. The following items call for remark.

217. Rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals amount to Rs. 4,700, which is about 50 per cent more than the Budget grant, owing to the provision for the Nagar Division and the Mysore District being only Rs. 1,000 each, while the outlay was Rs. 2,196 and 1,533 respectively. Compensation paid for land taken up for public purposes was provided for to the extent of Rs. 5,200 only, but amounted to Rs. 8,313, the whole of which, except Rs. 384, was on account of the Bangalore District including Rs. 6,205 for land required for the use of the British troops.

218. There has been a saving of about 1,500 Rs. in the outlay on books and maps, and advertisements for the general departments of the administration, and Rs. 4,800 in the cost of tents. The expenditure on public avenues was Rs. 6,782 against Rs. 8,802 in the previous year. The largest amount was expended in the Mysore District, namely Rs. 3,899, Rs. 832 in Bangalore, Rs. 263 in Kolár, Rs. 1,787 in the Nagar Division ; nothing in Toomkoor or Hassan,

although Rs. 2,000 were provided for the former and Rs. 200 for the latter district. Rs. 4,000 of the grant has thus lapsed. Rs. 7,162 were expended this year in the purchase of Japanese Cocoons for the encouragement of the silk manufacture. Rs. 4,000 for the preliminary expenses of the Volunteer Corps. A grant of Rs. 3,027 was made to the Bangalore Cantonment Board to make up the Government equivalent of taxes raised, and Rs. 400 to the funds of Kolár town, the income of which fell short to that extent. Rs. 6,895 were allowed for the removal to the old cantonment at French Rocks of the materials of the sepoys' lines from the abandoned cantonment of Mysore, and Rs. 4,432 as compensation to officers and certain other owners of house property there. These special items have caused a net excess of Rs. 10,672 beyond the total of the grants under 26 miscellaneous, exclusive of that for civil building repairs which is separately dealt with. The major head now under review includes also the payments on account of the late Mahárája's debts amounting to Rs. 12,56,190—15—6, which could not have been provided for when the Budget was framed.

219. The amount provided for the petty repairs of buildings belonging to the various departments to be executed by civil officers without the intervention of the Public Works Department of accounts was Rs. 25,400, which was appropriated during the year to the extent of Rs. 19,172—1—4. to meet such requirements. In addition to this grants were provided for the like purpose under the heads of Forests, Abkari, Post office, Jails, Police, Education, and Local Force, aggregating Rs. 32,820 or together with the miscellaneous grants, Rs. 58,220. The annexed return exhibits all the grants and the corresponding outlay which amounted to Rs. 36,956 only, thus shewing a lapse of Rs. 21,264. It is to be remarked that the expenditure in 1867—68 was Rs. 21,588.

Expenditure from Civil Budget Grants for Minor Repairs

		Commissioner's Treasury.			Bangalore.			Kolár.			Toomkoor.			Shimoga.		
Land Revenue ...	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	4,486	5	10	589	0	0	291	8	...	565	8	2
Channel Establishment	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sayer Customs ...	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	3	7
Forests	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abkari	Construction...	...	...	...	750	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	3	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	3
Post Office ...	Construction...	663	7	4	...	...	...	12	0	0	78	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	906	5	2	8	7	4	...	...	...	286	1	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice, Town Magistrate.	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deputy Superintendent ...	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	228	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Jails	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	0	0	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	947	5	9	...	...	...	1,156	0	0	1,150	3	3
Police	Construction...	...	...	...	1,500	0	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	622	5	...	...	...	...	243	8	0	...	...	...
Education... ...	Construction...	298	8	0	...	...	...	580	10	0	25	0	0	100	0	0
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	842	5	2	771	0	0	198	8	8	297	0	0
Botanical Gardens...	Construction...	850	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	620	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Museum	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	339	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	Construction...	113	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	281	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery & Printing	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	155	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Chatrams ...	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	0	0	...	...	...
Sowar	Construction...	776	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	31	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bár	Construction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs ...	...	...	...	9	0	0	795	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Construction......		2,702	9	1	2,250	12	7	1,289	10	0	315	0	0	100	0	0
Total Repairs......		2,034	9	6	7,147	10	4	2,155	8	4	2,681	9	8	2,182	12	3
Grand Total......		5,037	2	7	9,398	6	11	3,445	2	4	2,996	9	8	2,282	12	3

of Civil Buildings for 1868—69 *executed by Civil Officers.*

Kadoor.			Chituldroog.			Mysore.			Hassan.			Total			Budget Grant.		
716	5	10	...	...	...	484	5	7	74	7	1	1,713	2	6	...	...	...
77	12	0	426	4	0	196	0	0	2,108	4	8	8,740	10	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A ...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	103	0	0	...	...	...	103	0	0	...	...	...
53	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	7	9	...	...	...
289	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	14	11	...	...	...
425	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 425	8	0	...	...	...
196	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	0	3	5,200	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	12	7	B	...	...
3	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	9	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	117	0	0	...	...	...	66	0	0	936	7	4	557	0	0
93	10	10	4	8	0	21	0	0	217	7	10	1,537	8	2	7,443	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	145	0	0	...	...	...	145	0	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C ...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	0	0	...	...	...
7	12	0	7	0	0	958	14	6	13	1	4	1,138	11	10	D 335	0	0
86	10	0	2	0	0	34	14	6	666	14	10	4,044	0	4	2,765	0	0
...	...	...	418	0	0	571	7	6	380	7	2	3,019	14	8	864	0	0
200	2	0	100	8	0	35	0	0	...	...	...	1,201	7	0	3,836	0	0
...	...	...	43	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	10	7	10,320	0	0
148	0	0	...	...	...	1,236	13	11	1,325	9	0	4,819	4	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	6	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	0	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	2	0	E ...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	533	0	0	...	...	...	646	6	8	...	...	...
20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	14	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	13	0	...	...	...
54	8	0	...	...	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	261	8	0	F	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	454	0	0	...	...	...	454	0	0	25,400	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	0	0	G ...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	248	0	0	...	...	...	1,024	13	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	7	4	H ...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	0	0	1,500	0	...
8	14	0	43	7	3	...	...	...	127	7	7	1,084	5	2	...	...	...
1,257	9	7	585	8	7	2,945	11	7	533	15	7	11,980	13	0			
1,124	11	5	676	11	3	2,225	12	5	4,445	11	11	24,995	1	1			
2,382	5	0	1,262	3	10	5,171	8	0	4,979	11	6	36,955	14	1	58,220	0	0

* Also Rs. 1,158—13—5 expended on account of boundary paths, *viz.*,

Bangalore ...	14	0	0
Shimoga ...	60	0	0
Mysore ...	1,084	13	5
	1,158	13	5

This grant according to the original intention was appropriated to the extent of Rs. 19,172-1-4 as follows:—

A. Land Revenue, Channel and Sayer Depts. ...	11,055	3	10
B. Abkari ...	773	6	1
C. Judicial ...	373	0	0
D. Jails (excess of Jail grant)	2,082	12	2
E. Botanical Garden, Museum, Medical, Printing	2,913	9	8
F. Miscellaneous.	718	8	0
G. Chatrams...	506	0	0
H. Local Force, excess of grant.	749	9	7
Total Rs...	19,172	1	4
Balance lapsed	6,227	14	8
Total...	25,400	0	0

220. The grant was Rs. 97,526, the expenditure Rs. 98,876, of which Rs. 67,054 were paid on account of superannuation pensions to public servants, being Rs. 2,175 in excess of the grant for that class. The following figures will account for this excess.

Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.

Pensions granted since preparation of the Budget of 1868—69 in November 1867 up to February 1869.

	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue ...	28	1,101	8	0
Judicial ...	2	45	12	0
Public Departments	3	54	4	0
Muzráyi ...	2	25	12	0
P. W. Department	1	8	4	0
Military Assistant..	1	22	0	0
Medical ...	2	10	10	0
Police including Killédar ...	63	243	1	2
		1,511	3	2

Pensions lapsed from November 1867 to February 1869.

	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue	6	336	0	0
Judicial	1	13	0	0
Public Dept.	2	39	0	0
Police	2	14	8	0
		402	8	0

221. In the grant for "pensions and charitable allowances of a general nature" there has been a saving of Rs. 4,682.

222. The charge for "Mutferkat pensions," those enjoyed by persons who rendered military and other services to the Mysore State when under the Government of Tippu Sultan and afterwards the Maharája, amounts to Rs. 5,575, against a grant of Rs. 3,282, the excess was occasioned by arrears being paid to a pensioner to the amount of Rs. 1,452, and 4 pensions being granted to the indigent relatives of deceased pensioners amounting during the year to Rs. 310. The remaining sum of Rs. 530 was provided for under the grant for the families of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, the charge against which shews a saving of Rs. 3,000.

223. Rs. 3,271 were paid in gratuities to discharged men of the Bangalore Town and Cantonment Police Force on revision, which accounts for the excess in the grant for gratuities.

224. The Muzaráyi or religious institutions and feeding houses shew a saving of Rs. 8,686.

225. In the Sowar establishment charges compared with the Budget, there is an apparent excess of Rs. 2,200, which is due to a refund of pay amounting to Rs. 3,252, which had been forfeited by men who had exceeded leave. This sum, with other savings from various unutilized grants, amounting to Rs. 19,789, were under orders of the Chief Commissioner allotted for the construction of barracks and lines during the ensuing year. In the Bár establishment there is an excess of Rs. 28,593 above the total grant, of which Rs. 28,320 arose from the increase of 1 rupee per month to the pay of Bár sepoys sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1868. Rs. 421 paid into the treasury from the pay of men overstaying leave, was refunded and allotted with other savings to the amount of Rs. 2,674 for the construction of lines for the men as in the case of the mounted corps. There was a saving on the Budget grant for pensions under the Military head of Rs. 3,482.

Local Force.

226. The amount provided as the ordinary grant from the current revenues to the Public Works Department, was Rs. 14,50,000, plus 10,000 for Educational buildings, of which Rs. 6,000 were transferred to the Public Works Budget, leaving Rs. 14,54,000 at the disposal of the Public Works Department. The allotment made in the Public Works Budget was however Rs. 16,91,000, the excess being regarded as payable out of surplus. The advances actually made from the treasury amounted to Rs. 15,49,856.

Public Works Department.

PUBLIC DEBT.

1868—69.

Receipts, Amount.			*Local Funds.*	Disbursement, Amount.		
8,65,841	1	10	Mysore Trust Fund	2,333	2	0
1,77,089	0	0	Municipal Funds	1,49,881	1	9
1,33,459	13	11	District Plough Tax Funds	1,26,074	5	11
22,782	14	8	One Anna Cess for Local purposes ...	0	0	0
1,957	11	0	One Anna Tank Fund	0	0	0
12,01,130	9	5		2,78,288	9	8

Miscellaneous.

1,54,476	1	1	His Highness' fifth share account ...	0	0	0
3,00,979	12	10	Personal estate account of the late Maharája	1,59,233	7	1
636	12	10	Police Superannuation Fund	0	0	0
23,259	8	3	Military Assistant's Equipment Fund ...	54,795	2	9
2,263	6	2	Bullock Dawk Fund	2,099	10	5
22,061	3	1	Surplus fund of Dévastanams and Chatrams	12,528	7	8
48,479	1	5	Allowances deducted from Sayer and other Collections	41,853	13	5
2,411	7	3	Process Service Fund	55	8	0
252	10	0	Permanent Advance Fund	2,325	0	0
5,54,819	14	11		2,72,891	1	4
			Deposits.			
7,03,621	14	2	Revenue Deposits	7,23,240	15	10
9,375	8	6	Judicial Deposits	1,887	2	3
7,12,997	6	8		7,25,128	2	1
			Advances Recoverable.			
18,11,814	7	5	Suspense account or unadjusted disbursements	18,24,087	12	10
58,228	6	9	Forest Advances	52,438	11	0
1,44,630	4	7	Revenue Survey Advances	1,50,009	12	0
25,374	2	9	Advances for Boundary Marks recoverable from Ryots	82,423	13	8
10,39,875	15	6	Her Majesty's Treasury	10,38,955	12	0
30,79,923	5	0		31,47,915	13	6
46,91,232	6	10	Remittances between Head Quarters and Districts	46,91,232	6	10
6,46,750	0	0	Do do do Districts ...	6,46,750	0	0
81,14,748	3	2½	Do do do do & Talooks.	80,95,930	6	3½
7,17,661	4	8	Supply Bills	7,57,416	9	0
13,41,068	3	6	Public Service Remittances	13,55,339	10	10
2,475	0	0	Privilege Remittances	2,475	0	0
95,962	0	0	Money Orders	95,292	8	0
3,10,664	13	6	Money Orders Remittances	3,10,515	7	6
1,59,20,561	15	8½		1,59,54,952	0	5½
2,14,69,433	0	0	Total......	2,03,79,175	11	½

PUBLIC DEBT.

227. Subjoined is an abstract of the several accounts comprised in the head of Public Debt. The first is the so called Mysore Trust Fund, which represents the invested surplus of the province.

Mysore Trust Fund.

In consequence of the extraordinary demands which arose on the death of the late Mahárája, chiefly in the revision of the palace establishments involving the discharge of employés with liberal gratuities, and the payment of His Highness' debts which were estimated at about 13 lacs, it became necessary to obtain the sanction of the Supreme Government for the sale of 8 lacs of the invested capital of the Trust Fund, which is lodged in the Government Treasury at the Bank of Madras. Being in the 4 per cents they produced Rs. 7,51,909—1—10. The state of the Fund account for the year is as follows :—

Balance at the close of 1867—68.		*Charges.*	
Cash in Chief Comr.'s Treasury.	7,917—6—11	Paid into the Chief Commissioner' Treasury to meet demands ...	7,51,909—1—10
Nominal value of Government Securities in the Government Treasury Bank of Madras.	33,23,300—0—0	Nominal value of Government Securities sold	8,00,000—0—0
	33,31,217—6—11	Cost of the late Mahárája's bathing Mantapam at Mysore ...	2,314—0—0
Interest received on Government Securities.— 1st ½ year's interest at 4 per cent on 33,23,300=67,466 2nd on 23,23,300=46,466	1,13,932—0—0	Charge on remitting a portion of sale proceeds of Government Securities from Madras to Bangalore. ...	19—2—0
Cash received from Bank of Madras being net proceeds of Government Securities amounting to 8 lacs, including interest to date of sale.	7,51,909—1—10	Balance on 31st March 1869. ...	15,54,242—3—10
		Nominal value of Government Securities, 25,23,300-0-0 Cash in Chief Comr's. Treasury at credit, 1,19,516-4-11	26,42,816—4—11
	41,97,058—8—9		41,97,058—8—9

Interest for a half year due 1st December 1868, on debentures for 2 lacs has not yet been received from the Bank.

In selling out the 8 lacs of Government Securities, the Trust Fund sustained an estimated loss of about Rs. 14,864 by the difference in the rates of purchase and sale. On the other hand the fund had received interest on the papers during the period they were held, i. e. since 1864 of Rs. 1,15,000.

Municipal Funds.

228. A detailed account of these funds will be found in the appendix exhibiting the state of the accounts of each municipality. It is to be observed that besides the Municipal funds of the Bangalore Cantonment, and the chief towns of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Toomkoor and Shimoga, Municipal funds have been established in the principal towns of talooks, namely, in the district of,

Bangalore	12	Talooks.	Shimoga	6	Talooks.
Kolár	9	„	Kadoor	3	„
Toomkoor	9	„	Chituldroog	2	„
Mysore	7	„			

District Funds.

229. The assets of these funds consisting chiefly of the tax on ploughs, are devoted to the construction and maintenance of district roads. In the surveyed talooks of the Chituldroog District new assessments have been introduced during the year 1868—69 in lieu of plough tax, consisting of 1 anna for tank repairs and 1 anna for education and other purposes. The receipts were as follows.

Chituldroog District.

		Rs.	A.	P.
One anna cess for local purposes	..	22,782	14	8
Do. Tank Fund.	..	1,957	11	0
		24,740	9	8

His Highness the Mahárája's Fifth Share Account.

230. This account shewed a balance of Rs. 1,54,476-1-1 against the late Mahárája at the close of the year 1867—68, and was adjusted by a transfer to its credit from the proceeds of certain Government Securities which were in the hands of His Highness' Agents at Madras, Messrs. Lecot & Co., at the time of his demise, and partly

from the proceeds of the surplus cattle, &c., sold for the benefit of His Highness' personal estate. The fifth share account has thus been closed, and will cease to appear in future.

Personal Estate Account of the late Maharája.

231. The following are the particulars of this account.

Net sale proceeds of 4 per cent Government Securites of the nominal value of Rs 10,00,000 in the hands of Messrs. Lecot & Co. Agents for the late Maharája.	9,30,501-12- 8	Transferred to the credit of the late Maharája's 5th share account, the amount of balance against H. H.	1,54,476- 1- 1
Deduct paid by them in liquidation of loans taken for the benefit of H. H with interest up to date.— To Messrs. Lecot, & Co. 3,22,731- 6-10; To Madras Bank, 4,12,060-15-10	7,34,792- 6- 8	Cost of bursting guns in the Palace at Mysore	273- 2- 3
Net remitted by Messrs. Lecot & Co. to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury	1,95,509- 6- 0	Do. of gold cup presented in the name of the late Maharája at the Bangalore races of 1868	3,000- 0- 0
Sale proceeds of surplus stock of Horses, conveyances, &c., at Bangalore ... 26,282-11-6; Do. at Mysore 78,987-11-4	1,05,270- 6-10	To the Solicitors of the Madras Government, being fee of the Honorable Advocate General in a claim on behalf of the late Maharája's personal estate ...	157- 8- 0
		Premium on a Life Policy belonging to the estate ...	1,126-11- 9
			1,59,033- 7- 1
		Balance at Credit......	1,41,746- 5- 9
	3,00,779-12-10		3,00,779-12-10

A further sum of Rs. 10,197, the price of elephants sold to the Commissariat Department of the Madras Government, was realized to credit of the estate in 1869.

Military Assistant's Equipment Account.

232. This account represents advances made for the purchase of equipments for the Local Force, chiefly cloth for uniforms; the actual cost of which is recovered by regulated instalments from the pay of the men. The balance outstanding on 31st March 1869 was Rs. 42,609—10—2, of which Rs. 33,969 was value of stock in store.

Bullock Dawks.

233. This head of account which is in course of being wound up, was intended to exhibit the advances made for the hire of dawk-bullocks engaged by the local officers for the convenience of travellers, and per contra the recoveries made from the travellers. This system

has been superseded by one of cash payment by the traveller direct to the bullock owner, under rules laid down by the Account Department, dated 22nd August 1868. They have worked well, and are acceptable to the owners of bullocks. The traveller has benefited by the more ready service of the bullock-men to whom immediate payment is a powerful attraction, and the public accounts have been relieved of a mass of petty transactions, which entailed much vexatious correspondence and not unfrequently loss to the Government.

234. Passing over the heads noted in the margin which do not call for any special remark, the next important head is that of "Advances recoverable" which exhibits on the disbursement side Rs. 21,15,224, and on the receipt side Rs. 20,46,311. The first sub-head styled "Suspense account" represents Rs. 18,24,087 paid, and Rs. 18,11,814 adjusted, of which about 16 lacs consist of sums advanced on account of the palace during the year, and adjusted at its close from 1869—70: a special head has been opened for these palace advances. The balance outstanding of suspense account was Rs. 77,732 as per margin.

Surplus Fund of Dévasthanams and Chatrams.
Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections.
Process Service Fund.
Permanent Advance Fund.
Revenue Deposits.
Judicial ,,

Advances recoverable.

Advanced for annual supply of stationery for 1869-70 ordered from England		25,000
Do. for Medical Stores ordered from England		7,799
Do. Current expenses of the Palace, including permanent advance, ordinary and daily supplies, and Palace Pensions, &c., ...		17,083
Do. Filing a suit against the Widows of the late Kikkéri Subbarao		1,241
Do. Jail charges		5,911
Do. Planting Avenues ...		725
Do. Construction and Repairs of Civil Buildings, *viz.*		
Revenue and Judicial ...	792	
Forest	308	
Post Office (Anché)	3,015	
Educational	1,092	
Miscellaneous	1,762	
Dévasthanams and Chatrams	1,035	
Bár Lines	1,105	
		9,109
Ordinary Advances subject to adjustment in 1869—70		5,652
An old Book Balance		5,212
		77,732

Forest Advances

Are those made from the treasuries on the cheques of Forest officers, and adjusted by bills for conservancy and working charges; the balance outstanding was Rs. 6,264.

Revenue Survey Advances.

The advances made from the treasury to the Survey Department for the payment of field establishments and other charges amounted to Rs. 1,50,009-12-0, the sum adjusted on audit amounted to Rs. 1,44,630—4—7 and the balance outstanding on 31st March 1869 was Rs. 49,902.

Advances for Boundary Marks recoverable from ryots.

Advances for boundary marks recoverable from ryots, are transferred from the head of revenue survey advances, on receipt of lists from the Superintendent of Survey shewing the names of the talooks, villages and plots of land on account of which the expenses are incurred, and from the revenue of which the cost of the boundaries is recoverable. The process of recovery is slow, as it depends on the demarcated lands being retained or taken up by the ryots for cultivation on the new assessments at the following jammabandi season. The period prescribed for the payment of the kists has next to be waited for. The balance outstanding on 31st March 1869 was Rs. 1,85,362 and results from the following figures:—

	1863—64.	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.	Total.
Amount of advances.	761-15-10	26,932-7-8	39,665-12-3	63,665-1-10	68,264-15-0	82,423-13-8	2,81,714- 2-3
Recoveries	...	...	...	38,118-6- 8	32,850- 3- 8-0	25,374- 2-9	96,351-13-1
						Balance...	1,85,362- 5-2

Of the above balance of Rs. 1,85,362-5-2, a sum of Rs. 45,409-14-1 is outstanding in Shimoga, Rs. 1,03,196—4—10 in Chituldroog, and Rs. 36,756—2—3 in Toomkoor.

Her Majesty's Treasury.

235. This head of account shews the sums received and paid at the Mysore treasuries on account of Her Majesty's Government and adjusted by recovery from Her Majesty's Treasury. The balance of the year Rs. 920 was adjusted in April 1869.

Local Remittances.

236. The transactions comprised in this head call for no remark, except as regards their magnitude, the total of debits being Rs. 1,59,54,952 and the credits Rs. 1,59,20,561. The balances of the sub-heads on 31st March 1869 was as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Remittances between district treasuries and their talooks, excess of receipts ..	75,527
2.	Supply bills unpaid	11,079
3.	Public service transfer receipts unpaid ..	21,440
4.	Privilege remittance transfer receipts unpaid.	7,375
5.	Money orders unpaid	2,559
		1,17,980

237. The cash balances were on 31st March 1868. *(Cash Balances.)*

	Rs.	A.	P.
The cash balances were on 31st March 1868.	66,61,024	1	8
Surplus on ordinary income and charges of 1868—69.	4,65,336	6	5½
	71,26,360	8	1½
Deduct payments on account of the late Maharája's debts.	12,56,190	15	6
	58,70,169	8	7½
Excess of receipts over disbursements under public debt, including 10,05,254—5—7 under "Trust Fund" and "His Highness' personal estate account" ...	10,90,257	8	8
Cash balance on 31st March 1869 Rs.	69,60,427	1	3½

It may be remarked here that the cash balances were aided during the year to the extent of Rs. 7,51,909 by the sale of 8 lacs of Government Securities of the 4 per cent loan belonging to the Trust Fund, to enable the treasury to meet the extraordinary demands ensuing on the death of the late Maharája. Rs. 1,41,746 also accrued from the personal estate of His Highness.

Currency Notes.

238. The following figures represent in abstract the transactions in currency notes at the central and district treasuries. The issues may have been considerably larger, had it been practicable to obtain a sufficient supply from the Government treasury at Madras, but it is limited by the amount of funds required for the maintenance of Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore. The demand for notes at the stations of Bangalore, Toomkoor, and Mysore, has far exceeded the available means, and as they are taken chiefly by the mercantile community for the purpose of remittance, it has been found necessary to restrict the issue of notes in exchange for cash by directing the treasury officers at those stations to reserve an adequate supply for the payment of documentary demands and for circulation through the talook treasuries where, as before, no restrictions exist either in their receipt or issue.

	Madras Currency Notes.	Bombay Currency Notes.
Balance Rs.	5,68,120	37,500
Received—		
By Mysore Government from Madras treasuries ..	10,54,500	..
" at the Chief Commissioner's and district treasuries as remittances.	13,30,870	9,700
" from the public in payment of demands	62,230	1,220
" from ditto in exchange for cash.	3,26,440	110
Total	33,42,160	48,530
Issued—		
As remittances to other treasuries.	8,92,180	11,940
" to the public in payment of demands	11,26,150	..
" to the public in exchange for Cash.	9,43,410	20,230
Total	29,61,740	32,170
Balance remaining. Rs.	3,80,420	16,360

The total receipts reported in 1867—68 were Madras currency notes, Rs. 29,33,860, the total issues, Rs. 23,65,790. The Bombay notes received amounted to Rs. 56,180 and those issued to Rs. 18,680.

Gold.

239. The notification of the Government of India authorizing the receipt and issue of British and Australian sovereigns at the value of Rs. 10¼ has been extended to Mysore since 31st March 1869, and its results will be reported on at the close of the current year. An application for a supply of such coins, which was made to the Accountant General of Madras has been unsuccessful on the ground that none were available.

Copper.

240. Under the sanction of the Government of India, obsolete copper coins of Mysore mintage to the value of Rs. 80,000 were mutilated during the year for sale as old copper. Owing to a depression in the market, only Rs. 27,312—8—0 worth has been sold.

at the rate of Rs. 10 per maund producing Rs. 10,000. As there is no urgent necessity for selling the remainder which is now on sale at the same rate in quantities of 100 maunds, an improvement in the market value of copper will be awaited.

Money Order Department.

241. 1868—69 was the second year since the introduction of the Money Order Department into Mysore. The progress in the work is indicated by the following comparison:—

Issues.	Orders up to 10 Rs. Fee. 2 As.	25 Rs. 4 As.	50 Rs. 8 As.	75 Rs. 12 As.	100 Rs. 1 Rupee.	125 Rs. 1¼ Rupee.	150 Rs. 1½ Rupee.	No.	Amount.
1867—68. ...	929	860	653	182	451	30	359	3,464	1,62,668-11-0
1868—69. ...	1,330	1,168	753	172	358	42	772	4,595	2,28,778- 3-0
Increase ...	401	308	100	...	...	12	413	1,131	66,109- 8-0
Decrease ...	...	...	...	10	93	...	...	...	...
Percentage ...	43	36	15	5	26	40	115	32	41

Payments—	No.	Amount.
1867—68. ...	2,918	1,36,073— 9—0
1868—69. ...	3,983	1,86,542—15—0
Increase. ...	1,065	50,469— 6—0
Percentage ...	36	37

242. It will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the number of orders issued of all amounts except those of Rs. 75 & Rs. 100 which may be an accidental circumstance, while the increase is greatest in orders of the highest and lowest values.

243. The profit in 1868—69 was Rs. 1,408, against Rs. 706 in the past year.

		Rs. A. P.	
Receipts—Commission		2,524 4 0	
2nd Commission for alterations, &c.		29 9 6	
Lapsed orders		3 8 0	
			2,565 5 6
Charges—Controller's Establishment ...		480 0 0	
Do. Contingent charges ...		98 9 6	
		578 9 6	
Agents' Fees ...	503 1 5		
Do. Contingent Charges	75 1 3	578 2 8	
			1,156 12 2
Profit or Surplus...			1,408 9 4

244. An effort has been made to establish offices in sub-districts or talooks; but owing to the difficulty of finding men qualified in every respect for the work, only one such office has been established at Sakkaléspura, a coffee talook. The benefits of the money order system have however lately been extended to the inhabitants of talooks by an arrangement which permits any person requiring a money order to pay the amount and fees into the talook treasury, obtaining the Amildar's receipt, which the applicant forwards to the district money order agent, receiving a money order in exchange. Similarly the district agents have been authorized to make payable, to any talook of the district, money orders drawn upon them. The effects of this system will be seen in the year 1869—70.

Treasury Work and Account Department.

245. The talook sub-treasuries were as usual inspected by the district officers during their annual tour and have been reported on favorably. Their accounts form an important element in the returns of the districts, as they both receive and disburse public money, principally before audit, and on their punctuality and correctness much of the subsequent work of accounting depends. The district treasury accounts have been received with fair regularity and have not needed much correction. In the Account Department at head quarters there has been a very considerable accession of work during 1868—69, in consequence of the expenditure of the palace, with which it had no concern in the late Mahárája's life-time, being now subject to regular audit. It has been necessary to establish two new sets of accounts, one furnished by the Guardian of the Young Mahárája, which embraces the expenditure of the palace amounting to about 7 lacs per annum, the other on account of the palace pensions numbering upwards of 1,100 and amounting to 1¼ lacs. The village (hobḷi) schools formed during the year, and the extension of the Revenue Survey and other departments of a growing administration have added very materially to the duties of the Account Department since 1863, when it was first established.

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VIII. FORESTS.

246. The Annual Report of the operations of the Forest Conservancy Department comprises, as in last year's, the following heads of information.

A. Examination of Forests and inspection of lands applied for by private persons.

247. *Nagar.*—The inspection was of a general character, and calls for no remark.

Ashtagram.—Out of 15 applications for land for coffee cultivation, 7 were refused on climatic grounds, that is, these forests were situated in localities where their clearing for cultivation would be likely to affect the rain-fall or sources of streams.

Nandidroog.—A careful inspection was made of the Dévaráidurga reserved forests.

B. Selection and Demarcation of State Forests.

248. *Nagar.*—In the Shimoga District, the 4 reserved forests of Masrur, Ambligolla, Kumsi, and Shankara gudda have been demarcated, as well as the Lakkuvalli jungle in the Kadoor District. The work has been somewhat retarded from the absence of a Forest officer in this range for 3 months in the year.

Ashtagram.—The work of demarcation has proceeded actively.

The Begúr forest has been completed with the exception of the erection of boundary stones on the south side. The forest was also surveyed and mapped.

The demarcation of the other state forests, *viz.*, Perambádi, Ainúr Márigudi, Kákanakóta, Hunasekuppa, and Metikuppa is in progress.

On the whole, good work has been done, considering the prevalence of fever in the range, and the difficulty of controlling the wild tribes who are the only laborers available for works.

Nandidroog.—The Dévaráidurga forest was demarcated and mapped.

C. Protection of Forests.

249. Cases of breach of Forest Rules were not numerous. In the Ashtagram Division, ryots were in several instances convicted of felling timber without license, and injuring sandalwood on their holdings.

The practice of smuggling timber across the frontier of Her Majesty's districts has been provided against by arrangements entered into with the Madras Conservator of Forests, who has readily co-operated to put it down.

D. Yield of Forests.

250. *Nagar.*—Owing to indiscriminate felling of timber in former years, there was a large stock in hand, and further felling has been discontinued. To cut down fine timber in excess of the existing demand is a waste of the forest resource, which cannot be too strongly deprecated.

Ashtagram.—Felling operations have been carried on too actively in this range also, the out-turn being much in excess of actual requirements. In respect to the scantling however some discrimination has been shewn.

E. Plantations and Nurseries.

251. *Nagar.*—A nursery for teak seedlings was formed, but nearly half the number of plants died, it is said, from exposure to the heat,—an error has been made in carrying out the work by contract instead of departmentally, and this will be rectified for the future.

The teak plantation at Lukkuvalli continues to do well, though any extension of it is precluded by the projected operations of the Madras irrigation company in forming a reservoir which will merge it.

Ashtagram.—The sites successively chosen for teak plantations have not proved favorable, and a third attempt will be made to form a teak reserve in the Kákankóta forests under less adverse conditions.

Nandidroog.—The plantation at Kunigallu, 24 acres in extent has progressed well, and that at Hosakoté gives promise also of success. The latter consists of 221 trenches, placed 5 feet apart, and each on an average 1 mile in length. Seeds, chiefly of the various kinds of Indian acacias have been sown, as well as seedlings, which are thriving.

It is important that these plantations should not be regarded as experimental botanical gardens, but should be properly utilized in rearing useful trees known to be hardy enough to withstand the effects of a dry hot climate: when the demand for this description of tree ceases,

it will be time enough to introduce experiments with the more delicate exotic species.

F. Timber and Sandalwood Collection.

252. *Nagar.*—The sales of timber have fallen much below what was contemplated, owing to the small demand caused, it is alleged, by the facilities now afforded for the conveyance of foreign timber by rail from Madras. It is known that 329 tons of teak were supplied by this means, for the use of the Public Works Department at Bellary. The receipts from the timber sales which were estimated at Rs. 60,000, did not consequently reach Rs. 30,000. There remained however stock in hand valued at Rs. 52,663.

The selling rate of timber was Rs. 1—1—6 per cubic foot nearly, while the cost of collection was 0—2—11 per cubic foot. The stock of sandalwood was sold at the rate of Rs. 60 per kandi, the prices being much lower than was anticipated. The remaining stock is valued at Rs. 35,309.

Ashtagram.—Notwithstanding a large importation of timber from the Wynád (Madras) forests, there was a slight improvement in the selling price of timber, which was Rs. 1—1—2 per cubic foot, against Rs. 1—0—6 in 1867—68. Teak realized Rs. 1—4—0 per cubic foot, as before. On the other hand, the cost of collection was reduced to As. 4—10 per cubic foot.

The average selling rate of sandalwood was Rs. 86—6—10 per kandi, which is an increase of Rs. 5—6—9 per kandi over the realizations of the previous year. The charges of collection indicate more economy, being Rs. 8—6—0 per kandi.

The stock in hand at the close of the year was estimated as follows :— Timber Rs. 27,161 and sandalwood Rs. 31,760. Total Rs. 58,921.

Nandidroog.—The quantity of timber sold was small, being Rs. 894 on 236 logs, and Rs. 189 on bamboos.

Sandalwood realized a fair price, viz. Rs. 85½ per candy. The stock remaining in hand amounted to 134 candies valued at Rs. 10,720

253. *Nagar.*—The actual profit on the year's operations was

Rs. 80,544 or nearly 53,000 Rs. short of the estimate, owing principally to the decline in the demand above adverted to. At the same time the actual expenditure was less than that estimated.

G, Financial Results.

Ashtagram.—In this range, the profits amounted to Rs. 94,694 against a surplus of Rs. 81,294 in the previous year, while the expenditure was kept within the Budget limits. This satisfactory management is creditable to Mr. C. Dobbs, the Assistant Conservator then in charge.

Nandidroog.—The income and expenditure, though small, were in approximation with the estimates.

H. Contemplated Operations.

254. The time and attention of the Assistant Conservators will be largely occupied during the ensuing year, in carrying on the demarcation, as well as the survey and valuation of the reserved forests. Some progress will be made with the sandalwood reserved, and teak plantations.

Under the revised Forest Rules, the duty of inspecting periodically and reporting upon district forests will devolve upon the Assistant Conservators. Increased attention will thus be directed to the establishment of fuel and other reserves.

General Remarks.

255. The transactions of the year exhibit a net profit of Rs. 2,33,676 as compared with Rs. 2,17,455 in 1866—67, and Rs. 2,73,523 in 1867—68. The result is satisfactory when considered with reference to the circumstances which have affected the timber sales, and the various changes among the range officers.

256. Measures are in progress for collecting specimens of wood and forest products in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces; one set of which will be preserved in the Mysore Government Museum. It will be requisite that the index to the names of the various trees, &c., should be completed in English, Latin and Canarese. The visit, to the province, of Dr. Brandis, the Inspector General of Forests, has been productive of much benefit in the aid which his experience and scientific

attainments have given to the improvement of the department. One important result was the preparation of revised Forest Rules in which the existing condition of the province and its requirements have been maturely considered and provided for. The rules received the sanction of the Government of India in March 1869, and came into operation on the 1st April following.

Officers of the Department.

257. Lieutenant G. J. Van Someren, officiated as Conservator during the year, and has been subsequently confirmed in that appointment.

258. Towards the close of the year 1868, Mr. C. A. Dobbs was transferred from the Ashtagram to the Nagar range, and Mr. E. J. D. Ludlow, from the Coorg to the Ashtagram range. Mr. J. Hunter, Sub-Assistant Conservator was promoted to the charge of the Coorg range, Mr. E. O. R. Clarke, was appointed Sub-Assistant Conservator in the place of Mr. F. H. Clerk who died in October 1868.

IX. REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

259. The report submitted by the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Major C. J. Prescott, refers to the operations of the year comprised between 1st November 1867 and 31st October 1868, up to which date the Survey and Settlement had been 5 years at work in this province.

Strength of the Department.

260. The Survey Department consists at present of—

1 Superintendent.
2 Asstt. Supts., for classing.
8 Do. for measuring.
2 Probationary Assistants.

Application has been made to Government for 3 additional officers.

Details of Establishment.

261. The 2 classing establishments at work comprise 24 classers and 10 apprentices, and there are 138 measurers with 62 apprentices engaged in the 8 measuring establishments.

262. The progress made up to October 1868 consisted in the final settlement of the 6 talooks marginally noted, of which the last was completed in February 1869. A commencement had been also made in the Soraba talook.

General Progress.

Harihara
Dávanagere
Kanakuppa
Chituldroog
Hosadurga
Hiriyúru

263. Inclusive of 130 villages of the Hiriyúru talook which were settled in February 1869, the total extent of land brought under settlement by the survey in the 6 talooks above mentioned (para 262) is 1,941,792 acres. The revenue derived from occupied land in these talooks was raised by the settlement from Rs. 3,97,768 to Rs. 4,21,315. The assessment fixed on unoccupied land aggregating nearly 500,000 acres amounted to about Rs. 1,40,000. There were besides 731,544 acres of unculturable waste. The population over this area of 3,060 square miles, was found to be 242,697 or. 80 persons to the square mile. While the average ratio in the province is computed at 150 per square mile.

Result of Operations in fully Settled Talooks.

264. The extent of land arable and unarable, measured during the survey year ending 31st October 1868, was 789,780 acres, as compared with 743,041 acres in the previous year. The cost amounted to annas 2-0¾ per acre. The classification was effected over 669,521 acres at a cost of pies 9¼ per acre. The cost of both operations is therefore annas 2-9 $\frac{9}{10}$ per acre. A rate which must be regarded as high, and is attributed to the large increase of irrigated land measured during the year.

Cost of Survey.

265. The test applied to the work performed by the measuring establishment was satisfactory; the average difference between original and test measurement being only $\frac{22}{40}$ths of an acre per cent. The test of the classification was equally satisfactory, the difference being for soil 6½ pies and for water 2¼ pies only.

Test of Work done.

266. Of the 1025 villages into which the revised assessment has been introduced, the maps of 564 villages have been lithographed and issued to the district officers. There remain 461 village maps to be still supplied.

Village Maps.

267. The operations of the survey have been confined as yet to the most sterile parts of the province, comprising the Chituldroog District. It is now being extended to the westerly talooks of the Nagar Malnád as well as to the southward, and it may be expected that the fuller scope afforded for development of the system will be followed by more marked results.

General Remarks.

268. The Superintendent of the Survey (Captain J. P. Grant,) testifies once more to the ready co-operation given by the district officers, and mentions the names of Sríuivás Rao, Amildar of Pávagada, and Védantiengar, Amildar of Soraba, for the efficient aid rendered to the Survey parties.

269. The subject of revising the system of remunerating village servants for the services rendered by them to the Government, has been for some time under consideration. The question early pressed for a solution in consequence of the operations of the Survey and Settlement, by which all contributions in grain were discontinued, and the village servants whose income was derived chiefly from the ryots' contributions in kind, were thus left either wholly without remuneration, or with an inadequate money allowance from Government.

Emoluments of Village Officers.

270. In 1866, a scheme for the remuneration of shánbhógs and potails was submitted by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. Though based on the system already introduced into the Southern Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, some doubt was felt as to the practical working of a scheme which was somewhat complex in its details, and pending a final determination of the question, it was decided in November 1867, to adopt, as a temporary measure, the plan of compensating the shánbhógs and potails for the loss of their grain allowances by allowances in money, calculated in the case of potails at 2 per cent of the gross revenue of the village, and in that of shánbhógs, at 3 per cent of the revenue when it did not exceed Rs. 1,000, reduced by gradations to 1 per cent when it exceeded Rs. 2,000.

Remuneration of Shánbhógs and Potails.

271. During the past year, the settlement of this question has been effected on the following general principles :—

1st.—The remuneration for service to be wholly in land, this form of payment being more acceptable to the recipients, and less subject to the abuses incidental to cash payments.

2nd.—The discontinuance of all allowances in cash, as well as contributions from ryots in grain, &c.

3rd.—The service land to be inalienable from the office to which it is attached, and the succession to the office to be recognized as hereditary.

4th.—Service land now held in excess of the authorised scale of remuneration, to be separated finally from the "huk," and assessed with a "Jódi" or quit-rent varying from 12 to 50 per cent of the survey assessment.

A copy of the rules promulgated on this subject is appended (See appendix.)

Remuneration of Minor Village Servants.

272. Measures have been further taken to revise the scale of salaries of minor village offices other than those of shánbhóg and potail above adverted to.

273. Of the numerous offices in a village comprised in the ancient bárábalóti system, those of the talavar, tóti and nírganti only will be retained, all others being either merged in those retained or abolished, the lands, though confirmed to existing occupants, being enfranchised under the Land Inam Rules.

274. The payments of grain and other fees by ryots to these 3 classes of village servants will cease. The renumeration to be granted in the form of land or in cash, when such is not available. The scale of remuneration has been fixed at Rs. 4, 3 and 2 respectively according to the size and character of the village.

275. The classification of villages and the allotment of village servants having been made by the revenue officers, it will rest with the Inam Department to complete the settlement in conformity with the principles above sketched.

176. A notification prescribing rules for the administration of the Settlement has been promulgated, a copy of which will be found among the appendices.

Revised rules for the Survey and Settlement.

These rules define the rights of occupancy in Government lands, and in supersession of existing practice, declare such occupancy to be a transferable and hereditable property.

They further define the rights of occupants in respect to timber growing on their holdings, and the procedure to be observed as regards the leasing of land unoccupied at the settlement, and the disposal of grazing lands not specially assigned to villages.

Rules are further laid down for the collection of revenue when instalments are overdue, and for the maintenance and repair of boundary marks.

X. INAM COMMISSION.

277. In para 278 of the last Administration Report, allusion was made to the circumstances which had retarded the progress of the Inam settlement instituted in the preceding year. These obstacles were finally removed at the commencement of the year under report, by the receipt of the sanction of Government to the Draft Rules submitted by the Chief Commissioner for the settlement of inam holdings in land, and it is due to the deliberation and care with which the preliminary steps in an enquiry of a delicate and intricate nature, have been considered, that the work of the Inam Commission during the year has progressed rapidly and met with few checks.

278. A question of almost equal importance to that of inam holdings in land is the settlement of the money grants made at various periods to numerous institutions and individuals for services or otherwise. In the year 1862—63, these allowances were brought more directly under the control of the Audit Department, and their amount reached a sum of nearly 3 lacs of Rs. The greater portion of this amount was paid from the general revenues under the head "Muzaráyi"

towards the support of some 1,500 charitable and religious institutions consisting of temples, matts and chatrams, as well of 10,000 persons in receipt of personal grants, while a comparatively small sum, *viz*, Rs. 1,472, also assigned in former years as personal grants, was charged to the customs, abkari, &c.,* collections, the balance of which only was credited to Government. In the absence of any regulated system of dealing with allowances when they lapsed on the death of the grantees, naturally some confusion and great diversity of practice existed, and their settlement in accordance with clear and simple rules had become most necessary.

279. The following is a concise summary of the Rules for the settlement of ready money grants, which received the sanction of the Government of India in July 1868.

(1.) All allowances which were authoritatively disbursed and registered up to the year 1830—31, and those subsequently granted or renewed by the Mysore Government will be held valid whether supported by sunnud or not.

(2.) Ready money allowances which are at present paid to institutions and individuals from sayer and abkari collections will be similarly dealt with.

(3.) Grants made for the support of religious and charitable institutions will be continued so long as those institutions are efficiently maintained.

(4.) Personal or subsistence grants, the hereditary character of which can be established by sunnuds or other documents, will be continued without reduction, to the present holders and their successors. When the term of the grant is not specified in the sunnud, the allowance will be gradually eliminated in two lives by a reduction of one half at the end of each lapse subsequent to the death of the present holder. When the grant is expressly limited to the life of the present holder, it will lapse to the State at his death.

(5.) Grants to village servants, excepting shánbhógs and potails which will be separately dealt with, will be revised by this settlement, by commutation into land or, where land is not

obtainable, into money payments. Superannuation pensions paid to retired servants of Government for meritorious service will be commutable by the payment of a lump sum once for all, where such pension does not exceed Rs. 100 per annum.

(6.) Grants in the enjoyment of alienees will be continued during their life time only.

(7.) In cases where the grants are not limited to a single life, the holders will have the option of commuting their allowances into grants of land. In the former case, the inam may be converted into permanent and alienable property by payment of quit-rent at rates varying according to their position with regard to heirs. In the latter case, i. e., where the grant is not expressly made hereditable, the inam may be redeemed on payment of ⅓rd assessment.

(8.) Grants limited to the duration of the life of the present holder, can be commuted into the payment of a lump sum according to a fixed scale and upon certain conditions stated. Allowances paid in kind from the produce of village lands will be commuted by this settlement into money payments, and dealt with under the above provisions. Such allowances, when hereditary, are commutable into land grants, and may further be enfranchised by payment of quit-rent. Similarly, allowances in kind, paid in sandalwood and cardamoms, will also be commuted at the average price for 5 years, into money payments, and when hereditary, treated according to the rules for commutation of such into land and enfranchisement.

(9.) Grants made under this settlement, will be issued in the form of certificates bearing the seal and signature of the Inam Commissioner.

280. The Inam settlement had been completed in the 9 talooks marginally noted, and the results are summarized hereunder. 5,186 cases had been received and confirmed. Of these, the Málúru talook furnished 3,128 cases.

Chituldroog District: Harihara, Dávanagere, Chituldroog, Kanakuppa, Hiriyúru, Hosadurga, Doddéri, Molakalmúru
Kólár District: Málúru

The extent of land involved was 48,252 acres, upon which the combined quit-rent imposed amounts to Rs. 12,396—2—0, of which Rs. 8,098 nearly were derived from the

former jódi, and Rs. 897 from excess land in inam holdings. In three of the above talooks, to which the Inam settlement was extended at a late period of the year, the demand was left in abeyance till next year. Out of the whole extent brought under settlement there were 331 acres only, which the holders declined to enfranchise.

Ardhamánniem & Puttagaddi lands.

281. In the course of the Inam settlement, various anomalous tenures were brought to notice, in which either Government assessed lands known as "Puttagaddi" existed within the limits of inam villages, or the revenue of the inam village was shared in various proportions by the Government and the inamdary. The latter were designated "ardhamánniem villages." To put an end to divided control, the settlement in both cases has been effected on the principle of consolidating the inam holdings by the transfer of the sirkar lands to the inamdars in consideration of the Government dues being added to the quit-rent payable by them, and with the proviso, that the transfer does not invest the inamdars with power to disturb the existing occupation of the ryots.

Inam Suits.

282. The Inam Commission having been empowered under Rule XXI of the Land Inam Rules (vide appendix) to dispose of all suits relating to inams and cognizable by the ordinary revenue courts of the province, suits of this nature have been transferred from the files of the talook courts into which the inam settlement has been introduced. The classes of cases which have thus been made over to the Inam Commission for settlement, and which after final disposal by the Inam Commissioner, are subject only to the review of the Chief Commissioner, are:—claims to inams regarding possession arising from purchase, gift, foreclosures of mortgages, succession to lapses, settlement and division of shares, boundary disputes, rights of irrigation and also claims to religious, charitable, kodigi and village service inams, excepting those of shánbhógs and potails.

Settlement of Muzaráyi or Money Grants.

283. This settlement has been introduced into 7 talooks of the Chituldroog District, 8 talooks of the Shimoga District, and 1 talook (Málúru) of the Kolár District. The number of cases recorded were

171, of which 165 were of the nature of religious and 6 of personal grants representing an aggregate amount of Rs. 16,173, which sum was reduced during the settlement to Rs. 16,140—0—10, of this amount, Rs. 15,845 were conformed as money allowances, while grants to the sum of Rs. 173 were commuted into land, and others valued at Rs. 105 were merged in jódi inam holdings. This settlement was in operation during 5 months only of the year under report.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. POPULATION.

284. The returns of population for the province shew an increase of 1·7 per cent as compared with those of the previous year. The following abstract exhibits the classification of the population, according to the Statistical Committee's forms:—

Europeans ..	..	..	4,132
Eurasians ..	..	..	2,863
Native Christians	..	..	7,949*
Mahomedans	..	..	182,654
Hindus ..	..	..	3,793,744
Parsees ..	..	..	60
Budhists and Jains	..	..	13,964
Aborigines..	..	..	745
			4,006,111

The Hindus, in which term are comprised all castes and tribes not Mahomedan or Christian, are thus shewn to constitute 95 per cent of the entire population of the province.

285. Taking the statistics for the several divisions, the proportion of people to area is relatively the same nearly as that exhibited in former returns, the population being still densest in the Ashtagram Division.

	Area.		Population per square Mile
Nandidroog Division, Sqr. miles	9,095	..	175
Ashtagram ,, ,,	7,345	..	182
Nagar ,, ,,	10,563	..	100

* According to the more reliable returns furnished by the Catholic mission, the number of native Catholic Christians is upwards of 20,000 for that mission alone. The discrepancy is apparently due to caste Christians being included under "Hindus."

The ratio of population to area over the whole province is shewn to be 155⅗ per square mile, while in the two preceding years it was 144 and 150 respectively, and in 1856, the rate was as low as 134 per square mile.

Census of the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore.

286. Much of the increase of population exhibited in the returns of the year is attributable to the fact that the returns of population for the Cantonment of Bangalore, have not been revised since 1863, when a census was taken. The number then stood at 62,764, and has been retained until corrected by the census which took place on the 31st March 1869, when the population of the Cantonment was returned at 79,301, shewing an increase in the intervening 6 years, of 16,537 or about 20 per cent.

287. A census of the péṭé or native town of Bangalore, was taken at the same time and exhibited similar results; the increase in the 6 years being however nearly 24 per cent. The figures are shewn below.

	Cantonment.	Péṭé.
Census of 1863	62,764	39,794
Census of 1869	79,301	52,859
Difference....	16,537	13,065

288. The results obtained from the last census, as to the proportion of classes, of which the population of the town (including Cantonment and péṭé) is composed, are subjoined.

Hindoos	Males ..	52,761	105,278
	Females ..	52,517	
Mahomedans ..	Males ..	7,897	10,693
	Females ..	2,796	
Eurasians ..	Males ..	1,149	2,478
	Females ..	1,329	
Europeans ..	Males ..	2,636	3,870
	Females ..	1,234	

Of the total population of 132,160, there are 67,239 males and 64,921 females. Of these again 40,596 or 31 per cent are children below the age of 13 years, and 91,564 are adults.

2. MORTUARY RETURNS.

289. The absence of epidemics or maladies of a virulent type during the past year, is evidenced by the diminished rate of mortality, which is shewn to be 6·9 or nearly 7 per mille of the whole population, while in the previous year the rate was 7·5. The total number of deaths returned was 27,814, of which a very large proportion resulted from ordinary causes, as shewn below :—

	Total No. of cases.
Small Pox	353
Dysentery	627
Diarrhœa	498
Other diseases	25,514
Accidental or violent deaths. .	817
Total.	27,814

290. From an analysis of the returns, 40 per cent of deaths occurred to persons of ages between 20 and 50. The mortality among persons under 20 years of age amounted to 33 per cent, while the remainder or 27 per cent was made up by persons of 50 years of age and upwards.

291. The loss among cattle was in excess of that of the previous year, the number being largest in the returns of the Nandidroog Division.

3. AGRICULTURE.

292. The season was on the whole highly favorable for agriculture. In the early part of the year, the south west monsoon rains fell copiously, thus amply replenishing the tanks on which cultivation throughout the province is so largely dependant, and giving a great impetus to agricultural operations. Later in the year, however, the usual rains failed, and the result was a less abundant harvest, especially in respect to the dry crops, than might have been looked for if the season had continued propitious ; but, in spite of this drawback, the out-turn of crops was larger than had occurred during many previ-

Prices.

ous years, and the immediate effect was a considerable fall in the prices of grain all over the country. This decline was most noticeable in the case of rági, the staple food of the agricultural and laboring classes, and the price of which fell 50 to 80 and even 90 per cent, as compared with the rates ruling in the previous year.

293. The extent of land cultivated with the various products is estimated as follows:—

	Acres.
Rági and other food grains	21,98,476
Rice	8,36,632
Coffee	1,08,741
Oil seeds	77,388
Sugar-cane	38,650
Vegetables	35,718
Cotton	20,111
Tobacco	19,004
Wheat	8,976
Fibres	7,192
Mulberry	1,710
Opium	1,201

The above figures are obtained from the statistical returns, but their accuracy cannot be relied upon, excepting in those talooks of the Chituldroog District, where the survey and settlement have been completed.

Rice.

294. The area cultivated with rice is tolerably uniform in the several districts, but is largest in the Hassan District, where the rice, especially that of the western talooks, bears a high reputation in the market.

Carolina Rice.

295. Further experiments have been made with the cultivation of Carolina paddy. The results vary considerably in the several districts according to the degree of care and attention paid to the subject, but sufficient has been done to shew that, under similar conditions, it is equal, if not superior, both in quality and yield, to the indigenous kinds of paddy. It is doubtful, however, whether the instinctive prejudice of the ryot to what is new and foreign, will ever

be overcome, so far as to allow of the introduction of Carolina paddy more generally.

Coffee.

296. This plant is cultivated almost wholly in the Hassan and Kadoor Districts, and to a less extent in the Shimoga District.

297. In the Hassan District the total acreage under coffee was estimated at 51,383 acres, of which 22,905 acres were held by Europeans, and the remainder by natives. The yield from European estates during the past year was 323¼ tons, and from native gardens 1,749¼ tons, the aggregate shewing a decrease in the out-turn, of nearly 179 tons, and the falling off being greater proportionately in European than in native estates. The season is stated to have been an unfavorable one, owing to unseasonable rain in January, which caused premature blossoming. The mischievous effects of the borer insect also contributed to the result. The ravages of this insect were somewhat less than previously, and experience has demonstrated clearly that its devastations are largely, though not wholly, restricted to estates which have been denuded of forest trees; efforts are now being strenuously made to counteract the evil of too extensive felling by planting trees, and manuring richly. These operations are however costly, and it is estimated that the profits of a coffee planter cannot in ordinary seasons exceed 10, though in good years, it may reach 15 per cent. The fall in the price of coffee in the home market is an additional discouragement to the planter.

298. In the Kadoor and Shimoga Districts, the season is stated to have been more favorable for coffee, which was during the past year comparatively free from the ravages of the "borer." The out-turn of crop is however believed to have been somewhat less than in the previous year. The quantity exported from these districts was 3,158 tons, of which 433 tons belonged to European, and 2,725 tons to native gardens.

Cotton.

299. The area grown with cotton during the past year is returned at 20,111 acres, and is situated chiefly in the Chituldoorg District; although the cultivation has increased in the Mysore District to the extent of nearly 5,000 acres, the general result is a falling off,

especially as regards the foreign species, which is apparently being gradually abandoned in favor of the indigenous kinds. It is alleged by the native farmers that, though in itself of superior quality, the foreign cotton is less adapted than native cotton to the domestic use of the people. In the Chituldoorg District last year, there were 10,203 acres under cotton, of which 9,553 acres were cultivated with the indigenous plant, as compared with 18,560 acres in the year preceding, and 650 acres with the foreign species, as compared with 941 acres in the previous year.

In the principal cotton growing talooks of Chituldroog, Kaṇakuppá, Búdihá̤lu and Harihara, there has been a great decline of cotton cultivation, although in one or two others there has been a slight increase.

Hinganghát Cotton.

300. A supply of Hinganghát cotton seed was received from the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and Berar, for experimental cultivation: owing to the season being considered too far advanced, the experiment was deferred to another year in all the districts, except Chituldroog, where the trial succeeded only partially, owing to the failure of rain at the proper time. There is reason to believe that with due care in selecting the season for sowing, and under favorable circumstances in respect to rain-fall, the out-turn would exceed that of the indigenous cotton. It must be admitted, however, that the exotic species does not find favor with the natives.

Silk.

301. The manufacture of silk is an occupation almost wholly followed by Massulmans, and is restricted to the Bangalore, and Mysore Districts. This branch of industry is said to have been first introduced into Mysore by Tippu Sultan, to afford congenial employment to the large and needy communities of Massulmans who had settled in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. The breed of silkworm then imported has apparently never been renewed, until within the last few years, when an enterprising Italian firm established at Kengéri, 8 miles from Bangalore, initiated measures for the introduction of an improved species. This attempt met with fair success at first, but, though

on two occasions cartoons of Japanese eggs have been imported by the Mysore Government at a considerable expense and distributed gratuitously through the silk producing talooks, subsequent efforts have failed either to acclimatize the foreign species, or to eradicate the peculiar disease from which the worms have greatly suffered for 2 years past. The continuance of the disease has seriously affected this branch of industry, and threatens to extinguish it. In the Bangalore District the out-turn of silk has fallen from about 4000 maunds to 600 maunds.

Cinchona.

302. The cinchona plantation on the Bábábudan hills is reported to be succeeding well, out of a total number of 7,000 plants, 6,000 are of the *succirubra* species, and these have attained a height of 7 feet. The plantation also contains nearly 1000 *condaminea* and a few *calisaya* plants. The latter however are comparatively sickly, and do not present so robust an appearance as the *succirubra* plants The western talooks of Mysore lying near the crest of the gháts, seem to be well suited to the growth of cinchona, and steps have been taken to extend its cultivation by forming an additional number of gardens in that part of the country.

303. The Government cinchona plantation on the Biligirirangam hills in the Mysore District has also made fair progress, and contains some 400 plants, chiefly of the *succirubra* kind, obtained from the Madras Government gardens at Ootacamund. The older plants have reached a height of 4 feet.

4. ARBORICULTURE.

304. The reports of the Deputy Superintendents shew that fair progress has been made in planting road avenue trees, and the results attained would have been greater but for the long interval of dry weather which killed many of the young plants.

Bangalore.

305. In the Bangalore District, 219 miles of road have been planted up to the present time ; much more remains to be done however, and it is expected that greater progress will be made here-

after by substituting the agency of the ryots, for that of the contractors who have hitherto been too largely employed in this work.

Toomkoor.

306. In the Toomkoor District, the Deputy Superintendent reports that 50,000 trees have been planted during the year, but a large number of these appear to have suffered from the long continued drought.

Kolár.

307. In the Kolár District, 2,500 trees have been put down by means of the ryots, who have readily undertaken the work in consideration of being allowed to gather the produce. Through the same agency, and from funds supplied by the Government, wells are being constructed along the roads, for the convenience of travellers as well as to afford a readier means of watering the plants.

Village Tópes.

308. The district officer reports that in 150 villages, the ryots have been prevailed upon to plant tópes on waste lands assigned for the purpose, free of rent. The cost of the plantations is undertaken by the villagers, who are allowed the produce, as well as the timber of matured trees, on condition that every felled tree is replaced by a young plant.

Mysore.

309. In the Mysore District, a small grant of money was judiciously expended in remunerating ryots for the labor of watering the young avenue trees, many of which were thus preserved.

Hassan.

310. In the Hassan District, about 15 per cent of the young plants failed, chiefly from neglect in one talook, during the hot season; but the vacancies have been supplied, and out of 514 miles of road in the district, only 33 miles remain unplanted.

Nagar Division.

311. In the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts, Rs. 800 and 300 respectively have been expended in the planting and maintenance of road-side trees, while in the Chituldroog District, the subject has

received much attention, upwards of 15,000 young trees having been planted during the year, and care taken to preserve those already in existence.

5. HORTICULTURE.

312. With the object of introducing improved methods of culture of flowers, fruits and vegetable products, more especially among the native gardeners, two exhibitions have been held under the auspices of the Agri-Horticultural Society, at the Lál-Bágh gardens during the past year, *viz.*, on the 19th September 1868, and on the 6th February 1869. Prizes to the amount of Rs. 734 were distributed to successful competitors on the awards of jurors, and, in addition, bronze and silver medals were given. In furtherance of the same object, monthly shows have been instituted at the Cantonment market place, and prizes given in medals, money, or marks for excellence in such fruit, vegetables and flowers as are at the time in season, as well as for fine stall fed bullocks, sheep and poultry.

313. The following remarks of the Honorary Secretary (Colonel Boddam) are of interest:—

"Hitherto, careful culture of the apple seems to have been more "popular with the native gardeners than that of any other fruit. "Apples grown at Bangalore are now really very fine, the peach also is "improving yearly, though not at the same rate. Good strawberries "are plentiful in the hot months. On all occasions, where the native "gardeners will go to the expense of purchasing European seed, the "products in vegetables are most satisfactory. It is encouraging to "find that several of the principal native gardeners are alive to this "fact, and have this year got from the Horticultural Society, large "supplies of the best seed procurable in London, and we may look for "the beneficial result at the vegetable show held at the end of the "year. English cauliflower seed having been found not to answer "well at Bangalore, a considerable quantity of cauliflower seed from "the North Western Provinces and other northern stations, has been "procured and distributed to the market gardeners, and it is expected "that in future this vegetable will be plentiful and cheap here."

"Superior kinds of brinjall recently imported into Europe from "Thibet and China, have now been introduced by the Mysore Horticul- "tural Society."

"The most marked and rapid improvement has however been made "in floriculture from the Mysore Horticultural Society, consisting "chiefly of European residents, who give their attention exclusively "to their flower gardens. The number of new flowers and ornamental "plants that have been successfully introduced into Bangalore since "the formation of the Horticultural Society, is an encouraging sign, "shewing what might be effected in this favorable climate with "organized efforts, and judicious outlay, in the far more important "department of agriculture; but in a community of which few of the "residents are stationary, while the Horticultural Society is supported "by private subscriptions, it is hardly to be expected that much "money will be devoted to agricultural experiments, which can "offer prospective benefits only."

Lál Bágh Botanical Gardens.

314. Various improvements have been carried out during the year, both in respect to the grounds and buildings in these gardens. Among the latter may be mentioned a green-house which will be better adapted than the existing one for the cultivation of the rarer kinds of orchids, ferns, &c. The building is still in course of construction. Much care has been devoted to the extension of the nursery, from which plants, formerly considered rare, are produced in abundance. "*Poivrea coccinea*" is represented by nearly 1,000 plants.

315. The introduction of useful plants has been steadily kept in view. The true jalap, scammony, sweet chesnut, and New Zealand flax have been added during the year. A collection of grasses has been raised from Australian seeds, some of which promise to withstand the hot season here, and will no doubt prove useful as forage for cattle.

316. Groups of interesting or useful trees have been planted out in different parts of the gardens. Among these may be noticed; *Celtis Wightii*, *Brachychiton acerifolium*, *Putranjiva Roxburghii*, *Vitex heterophylla*, *Pinus maritima*, *Dalbergia robusta* and *Adansonia digitata*.

A plantation of the true Egyptian date has been formed, and also an avenue of the rare palm *Bentinckia Codapana* reared from seed.

English fruit trees consisting of apples, pears, apricots and plums have succeeded well.

Japanese Plants and Bulbs.

317. A collection of liliums has been found to thrive well in this climate, and also some coniferous plants, camellias, *wistaria* and *nandina domestica.*

Distribution of Plants.

318. Plants of Vanilla, and the Chinese grass cloth plant (*Bochmeria nivea,*) as well as 5,521 timber trees, fruit trees, and ornamental plants have been supplied to district officers, and to the public. The value of seeds and plants thus supplied is estimated at upwards of Rs. 2,000.

Visitors.

319. The popularity of the gardens among Europeans, and natives alike, is evidenced by the increasing number of visitors.

6. MEDICAL.

320. No disease of a severe or epidemic form has prevailed either in Bangalore or in the surrounding districts, and the season has been unusually healthy.

Pété Civil Hospital, Bangalore.

321. Some improvements have been made in the building by enlarging the accommodation available in the surgery and dispensary, and in providing better ventilation in the wards. Two new contagious wards are in course of construction.

322. The returns of admissions to this hospital during the year shew that, while the number of in-patients has steadily declined of late years, owing probably to the diminution of sickness in the town, there has been a considerable increase of out-patients. The circumstance may be taken as indicating the greater popularity of the hospital.

323. The prevalence of cases of syphilis is remarked upon, and it is a question for consideration whether stringent measures will not be necessary to mitigate the severity of the disease.

324. The death rate in the hospital amounted to 7·59 per cent, being a slight increase over that of the previous year.

Lunatic Asylum.

325. It has been found requisite to enlarge the accommodation in the asylum, to meet the increasing number of inmates, and an adjoining range of buildings known as the "Old Pété Jail" is in course of being converted into suitable quarters for the insane, with the addition of a dispensary, store-rooms, &c. Lunatic labor has been for the first time employed in cleaning and whitewashing the present buildings.

326. Inclusive of 50 new admissions, there were 146 persons under treatment in the asylum. Of these, 21 were discharged cured, and 11 were made over to the care of their friends. Of the 50 admissions, one only was a criminal case, and none were re-admissions.

327. The ratio of cures to the total number treated was 14·38 per cent, against 8·57 in the previous year. This mode of calculation is however fallacious in one point of view. Recoveries are nearly if not wholly confined to cases of less than 12 months' standing, while the above result is found by including old and incurable cases. If the fresh admissions only be taken as the basis of calculation, the ratio of cures will be found to be 42 per cent, against 24·48 in 1867—68. By either mode of calculation the result is satisfactory.

328. The improvement in the general health of the lunatics has been most marked. Pneumonia, dysentery and diarrhœa, formerly very prevalent in the asylum, are now almost unknown. This result is partly due to the healthiness of the season in general, and also to the great attention paid to the sanitary state of the asylum, the excellent diet, ample clothing, and moderate labor exacted from the inmates.

329. The number of deaths in the asylum was 3·47 per cent, against 8·50 in the previous year, and 14 per cent in 1866—67. The death rate would appear to be steadily decreasing.

330. The cases under treatment are classified as follows:—

	No.
Dementia	7
Amentia	2
Mania acuta	41
„ chronic	87
„ with epilepsy	7
Monomania	2
Total....	146

331. The Medical Officer (Dr. Oswald) states that "smoking bhang and drinking were the cause of 42 per cent of the admissions, whose history was obtained, and no doubt the insanity of many of the 25 admissions of whom nothing could be learnt, was due to similar causes.

332. The statistics of insanes throughout Mysore are given roughly as follow:—

In Nandidroog Division	1 in 8,133 persons.
„ Ashtagram Division	1 in 5,583 „
„ Nagar Division	1 in 4,260 „

Including the asylum inmates, it may be said therefore that 1 person to every 5,000 of the population in the province is mad, while the largest proportion is found in the Nagar Division, where the prevalence of malarious fever, the more depressing effects of the climate, and the greater "mental torpidity" may have contributed to this result. The ratio above given is however small compared to the condition of European countries, where 1 in every 1,000 persons is returned as insane.

333. Out of a daily average of 104 inmates, 85 were kept at work, the remainder were intractable, or were unable to work from physical causes.

Leper Hospital.

334. The condition of the inmates has been improved by inducing habits of greater cleanliness, and the mortality has decreased during the year by one-third.

335. The working of this institution continues to be most satisfactory, although the season has been generally healthy, and there has been no unusual prevalence of disease, the number of in and out patients has increased largely during the year. The percentage of deaths among those under treatment has been reduced from 14·2 to 8·3.

Bowring Civil Hospital.

336. Considerable improvements have been effected in the building during the year, chiefly in providing better ventilation to the contagious wards.

337. There has been a marked improvement in the health of the prisoners, attributable to the new scale of diet introduced by Dr. Henderson in 1867, as well as to a better system of management. The number of admissions to the hospital has declined from 84 to 81·2 per cent, and similarly the death rate has been reduced to 1 per cent out of an average daily strength of 996.

Bangalore Central Jail.

338. The convicts continue to be employed on much the same kinds of labor as before, but in consequence of the improved state of their health, the working hours of the hardlabor men have been increased from 8 to 9 hours, without any apparent detriment to their health.

339. In an average strength of 428 prisoners, there have been 526 admissions into hospital with 35 deaths, being in the ratio of nearly 123 per cent sick, and 8·14 per cent deaths. The newly erected jail having been recently occupied, it is hoped that an improvement will take place in the health of the inmates.

Shimoga Jail.

340. During the first half of the year under report, the health of the prisoners was decidedly bad. The inmates were free from any severe epidemic, but suffered largely from an anœmic condition of body which resulted in no less than 48 deaths, as compared with 25 deaths in the previous year. In November 1868, a more nourishing and varied scale of diet was introduced, and has been followed by a marked improvement in the general health.

Mysore Jail.

341. The report on the district dispensaries calls for no remarks.

District Dispensaries.

The people generally in the province have been unusually free from epidemic or other diseases. In the Nagar Division fever has been, as usual, very prevalent, and also small pox to a slight extent.

VACCINATION.

342. The total number of operations during the year has been 92,181, of which 87,627 are reported to have been successful, and 4,554 or 4·9 per cent failures. As compared with the previous year, there has been an increase of more than 8,000 in the number of operations, chiefly in the Nagar Division, where a stricter supervision has been exercised by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Macrae.

343. The percentage of failures remains a constant quantity or nearly so, year after year; and though this circumstance throws some suspicion upon the accuracy of the returns, it is the opinion of the supervising officer that the returns are not falsified to a serious extent.

7. EMIGRATION.

344. From the returns furnished by the Protector of Emigrants at Madras, it appears that the number of persons recruited from the Mysore Province, who emigrated, was 366, of whom one-third were women and children. Of this number, the majority namely 313, including 96 women and 21 children, embarked at Pondicherry. The remainder were shipped at Madras and Karikal.

These returns exhibit a slight increase over the number of emigrants in the preceding year.

8. ECCLESIASTICAL.

345. The reports of operations on which the several missions have been engaged during the past year, present but few features which have not been previously noticed.

Missions.

346. Among numerous institutions of a charitable nature esta-

blished by the Catholic Mission, the dispensary in connection with the chapel and Christian settlement at Sethalli in the Hassan District, claims prominent notice. The dispensary has been hitherto entirely maintained from the funds of the mission, and has been conducted with sufficient skill to attract to it large numbers of people in need of medical treatment.

347. This mission has for the first time commenced the publication of works both of a religious and secular character, for the instruction of the people.

348. The London and Wesleyan Missions have attained great success in their educational operations. The schools connected with the latter mission give instruction to 2,874 pupils, in English and vernacular, and of that number, 501 are native girls. The London Mission scholars are not so numerous, but the instruction is carried to a high degree of efficiency, 2 students having passed last year the First Arts examination of the Madras University, and 6 the Matriculation examination.

Friend-in-need Society.

349. This society continues to exercise a wholesome influence and control over the pauper and vagrant population of the town, and from this cause, derives very large support from the Mysore Government, to the extent of more than half its annual income, in the form of a grant. The receipts of the society during the past year amounted to Rs. 10,278 contributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Government Grant	5,400
Subscriptions, &c.	4,351
Sale proceeds of manufactures, &c. ..	527
Total...	10,278

350. The benefits of the society are extended to 3 classes; class I comprises native paupers, old and feeble, and without friends or homes, who are lodged, fed, and clothed in the asylum, and encouraged to do light work, the proceeds of which they share with the institution. Class II. consists of indigent Europeans, East Indians, and natives of respectable character, whose means are inadequate for their own support. They receive a small money allowance for short periods, renewable at the pleasure of the general committee. Class III. contains

out-door pensioners of all races, who need temporary relief, the nature and extent of which is determined by the executive committee. In many cases, railway tickets are furnished to vagrants to enable them to seek employment elsewhere.

9. MYSORE MUSEUM.

351. The popularity of this institution especially among the natives is undiminished. Useful additions have been made during the year to the collection of coins, as well as to the natural history department. A collection of 143 of the indigenous drugs of the province has also been added, but is not yet quite complete.

10. ARCHÆOLOGY.

352. A list of ancient temples and other buildings in the province possessing architectural interest, is appended to this report. Several of the more prominent objects have been recently photographed by an officer who was specially employed on the work. An interesting collection of photographs of stone and copper tablets containing inscriptions in old Canarese, has also been obtained.

353. In furtherance of the desire of Government to preserve ancient structures of an interesting character from premature decay, measures have been taken to repair the old temple at Sómanáthpur situated at the junction of the Kávari and Kabani rivers, near Talakádu.

This building which dates from the period of the Belal Rajás, and is probably 6 centuries' old, is in a fair state of preservation, though dilapidated in parts and in great need of repairs to prevent a total ruin in the course of a few years. Its condition was noticed by the Chief Commissioner during his recent tour, and a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned, on estimate, for its partial restoration.

11. TRADE RETURNS.

354. An analysis of the returns furnished by the district officers, gives the following results of the export and import trade of the province during the past official year.

Principal Exports to Her Majesty's Territories.

Articles.	Quantity exported. Tons.	Cwt.	lbs.	Value. Rs.	Remarks.
Arecanut ...	5,069	8	36	30,04,865	Exported from the Nagar Division.
Cardamom ...	15	14	40	1,14,894	Do chiefly from Hassan, Shimoga, and Kadoor Districts to Dharwar and Canara.
Chillies ...	892	14	8	1,23,334	Do from the Nandidroog Division.
Cocoanuts (dry).	335	5	24	1,01,594	Do from the Chituldroog and Toomkoor Districts.
Coffee ...	5,234	13	0	18,05,522	Do from Kadoor and Hassan Districts to Malabar coast.
Cotton ...	537	17	6	2,64,300	Do Chituldroog to Madras.
Gingelly Oil ...	130	3	64	36,545	Do from Ashtagram and Nandidroog Divisions to Malabar coast, &c.
Gold... ...	1	3	82	7,72,000	Do to Madras and Bombay.
Gram (horse) ...	5,567	5	0	1,94,193	Do to Bellary.
Jowárí or Chólam	15,829	10	0	3,12,832	Do from Mysore and Chituldroog Districts to Cuddalore and Canara.
Jaggory ...	1,949	12	56	6,17,615	Do from Nandidroog Division to Bellary, Dharwar and Cannanore.
Opium ...	1	0	40	15,200	Do from Nandidroog Division to Madras.
Paddy (Rice in husk) ...	48,395	17	0	15,04,702	Do to Dharwar and Cannanore.
Rági ...	42,837	9	0	16,65,861	Do chiefly from Nandidroog Division to Nílgiris and Manuntody.
Rice	7,032	9	0	11,41,707	Do to Bellary and Nílgirís.
Silk	45	1	80	8,59,266	Do from Bangalore District to Salem, Combaconum and Madras.
Sugar ...	324	8	64	1,21,120	Manufactured chiefly in Nandidroog Division, and exported to Kurnool and Bellary.
Tamarind ...	364	14	104	24,793	Exported to Canara, Bellary, and Madras.
Tobacco ...	1,148	15	104	4,05,933	Do to Bellary, Cannanore, and Mangalore.
Betel-Leaves ...	No. 21,59,059			1,10,436	Do from the Ashtagram and Nandidroog Divisions to Hindupúr, Bellary, and Cuddalore.

Articles.	Quantity exported.	Value. Rs.	REMARKS.
	No.		
Piece Goods ...	2,67,083	8,04,502	Largely manufactured* in Nandidroog Division, and exported to Bellary, &c.
Coarse Cloths ...	72,103	1,44,383	Exported from Nandidroog Division to Dharwar.
Silk Cloths ...	2,026	60,731	Do to Bellary and Coimbatore.
Cocoanuts (fresh)	52,25,682	7,28,262	Do to Salem and Trichinopoly.
Hides ...	65,034	35,278	Prepared in all parts of the Province, and exported to Bellary and Madras.

Principal Imports from Her Majesty's Territories.

Articles.	Quantity imported.			Value.	REMARKS.
	Tons.	Cwt.	lbs.	Rs.	
Bell metal ...	15	12	24	20,222	Imported from Bellary, Dharwar and Combaconum.
Brass ...	441	6	0	5,83,461	Do from Tellicherry, Poona, &c.
Camphor ...	105	18	90	1,00,996	Do Madras and Canara.
Chillies ...	1,079	7	88	1,47,500	Do from Madras and Dharwar.
Cinnamon ...	3	13	11	7,810	Do from Madras, &c.
Cloves ...	27	4	80	11,184	Do from Madras and Bellary.
Cocoanut oil ...	94	10	24	34,412	Do Salem and Madras.
Cocoanuts (dry) ..	1,731	6	96	6,18,345	Do do
Cotton ...	821	1	64	3,34,266	Do Bellary and Dharwar.
Cotton thread ...	477	2	16	2,91,739	Do do and Madras.
Copper ...	251	16	40	3,64,688	Do Huballi, Coombaconum, and Tellicherry.
Dál ..	2,512	7	0	94,319	Do Hindupúr, Dharwar, &c.
Gold ...	0	11	76	4,97,400	Do Madras, Koompta and Canara.
Gram (Bengal)...	1,856	8	0	1,46,198	Do Bellary, Dharwar, and Chituldroog.
Gram (green) ...	4,325	2	0	2,32,629	Do Mangalore, Dharwar, &c.
Gram (black) ...	1,290	0	0	1,26,569	
Indigo ...	60	19	8	78,695	Do Madras and Salem.
Iron ...	711	8	64	1,63,662	Do Madras, Tellicherry, and Canara.

Articles.	Quantity imported.			Value.	Remarks.
	Tons.	Cwt.	lbs.	Rs.	
Pepper ...	231	12	96	60,233	Imported from Tellicherry, and Cannanore.
Potatoes ...	7,032	15	52	94,590	Do Nílgirís.
Rice ...	15,394	10	0	13,70,570	Do Salem.
Salt (sea) ...	8,120	8	0	6,23,251	Do Madras and western coast.
Silk ...	32	5	49	7,51,338	Do do and Kolégal.
Silver ...	2	11	90	2,28,780	Do and Bombay.
Steel ...	686	6	104	21,680	Do Hindupúr, Madras, and Tellicherry.
Sugar ...	357	1	104	1,14,548	Do Canara and western coast.
Sandal Oil ...	0	5	5	3,902	Do Bombay, Canara and Mangalore.
Sandalwood ...	5,000	0	0	2,00,000	Do Coimbatore.
Salt (earth) ...	504	15	0	31,576	Do Hindupúr, &c.
Tobacco ...	659	7	45	3,55,411	Do Trichinopoly, Dharwar, and Bellary.
Turmeric ...	288	2	64	50,530	Do from Madras.
Wheat ...	2,389	10	0	1,98,214	Do Bellary and Dharwar.
	No.				
Betel Leaves ...	34,62,147			2,72,590	...
Piece Goods ...	24,49,514			1,26,65,089	Do Salem, Dharwar, &c.
Coarse Cloths ...	1,27,485			4,17,263	Do Bellary, Madras, &c.
Cocoanuts (fresh)	10,55,913			40,154	Do Madras and Dharwar.
Silk Cloths ...	11,886			82,632	Do Coimbatore and Kolégal.
Hides ...	33,650			25,825	Do Madras and western coast.

355. A comparison of the returns furnished for the last two years shews a considerable increase in 1868—69 in the export of cardamom, chillies, cocoanuts (fresh), jowárí or chólam, sandalwood, tobacco, wheat and silk cloths. The import of cocoanuts (dry), dál, cinnamon, millet of various kinds, potatoes, piece goods and hides also exhibits a large increase ; while a falling off is noticeable in the following articles ; cocoanut-oil, gingelly seed and oil, lead, opium, and tamarind.

356. The estimated aggregate value of all commodities exported from, and imported into, the province during the last two years, is given below :—

	Aggregate Value of Exports.	Aggregate Value of Imports.
1868—69 ..	1,68,01,130	2,26,85,384
1867—68 ..	1,38,86,358	1,63,01,000
Total Increase. .	29,14,772	63,84,384

12. RAILWAYS.

357. The returns furnished by the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company give the following results of the passenger and goods traffic on the Bangalore Branch Line, comparatively, for the two past years :—

		Passengers.		Goods.
Receipts per mile in 1867—68	Rs.	2,317	..	4,764
Do. in 1868—69	„	2,333	..	4,144

The goods traffic shews a slight diminution, but this is apparently due to the abundant harvest, and to the consequent sufficiency of the markets to supply local wants, without the importation of grain and other commodities, from the coast.

Railway Extension in Mysore.

358. The subject of extending railway communications in the province has been brought under the consideration of the Government of India with reference to its Resolution under date 3rd December 1867, calling for a review of the requirements of each province under this head. With regard to Mysore, a preliminary point for determination was, whether the scheme should provide for the extension of the railway from Bangalore, the present terminus of a branch of the Madras Railway, so as to form a junction with the North Western Line, connecting Bombay and Madras, or should be confined to a railway system within the limits of the province. In the former case, the undertaking would be costly as involving the retention of the existing gauge, while some difficulties may arise in apportioning the charges of a line, which will not wholly subserve the interests of this State. The project which most commends itself, is the prolongation of the Bangalore-Branch-Line to Tipatúru, a central locality situated 80 miles north west of Bangalore, and a large emporium of the trade in betel-nut, rice, coffee, cocoanuts and other commodities, which are already largely exported to the eastward. For this trunk line, the standard gauge will be maintained, and the cost may be estimated at about 40 lacs (£ 400,000). From Tipatúru, it is proposed to construct a series of narrow gauge lines reaching to various points from the Wynád frontier in the south west, to the Canara and Dharwar frontier on the north west, and embracing the whole province in a net work which, it is calculated, will comprise nearly 500 miles of railway. The

outlay, estimated at £260,000, is however so large, that this portion of the scheme can merely be treated as the basis of future operations, and its execution must depend on the course which trade will take hereafter when the first part of the scheme has been carried out.

359. In connection with this subject, it may be here mentioned as shewing the extent to which traffic has developed of late years, that whereas the hire of a cart from Bangalore to Secunderabad (363 miles) was Rs. 27—4—0 in 1858, Rs. 60 are now demanded for the same journey. Cart hire from Bangalore to Bellary (190 miles) has risen in the same period, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 26.

13. GOVERNMENT PRESS.

360. The value of the work done at the Government Press during the past year is estimated at Rs. 34,415, or Rs. 7,388 in excess of that performed in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,021 as compared with Rs. 19,106 in 1867—68.

The use of standing forms, of which there are now upwards of 400, has materially lessened the work, but, as shewn by the figures above quoted, the demands upon the Press have largely increased, and has necessitated an augmentation of the establishment, for the purpose of providing a separate staff of compositors, &c., for the publication of educational works.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

During the month of July I made a circuit in the Kolár District with a view to inspect the frontier talooks bordering on Her Majesty's Territory, where, owing to the famine of 1866—67, the prevailing rates of assessment in some instances pressed heavily, and steps were taken to revise these. Later in the year I traversed the whole line of ghâts in the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts, visiting all the old passes in order to determine what net work of roads would best subserve the requirements of the wild hill talooks of the western border. The result of my enquiries has been separately submitted to Government, and it is to be hoped, that the proposals made by me will be of benefit to that portion

of the province, though an effectual amelioration of the condition of the people must mainly depend upon the operations of the survey settlement, the officers of which are just breaking ground in that direction.

The designation of Commissioner, hitherto applied to the Head of the Local Administration, having been found to be inconvenient, owing to the recent nomination of an Inam Commissionor and Survey Commissioner, was changed to that of Chief Commissioner towards the close of the year. His functions, however, remain the same as before. The work and responsibility of this officer have increased so much of late years, and the questions which have arisen have often been of so difficult and complex a nature in respect to inam enquiries and the progress of the survey settlement, that it seems a matter of vital importance to the interests of the State, that the operations of the departments mentioned should be brought to a close, before the young Maharája attains his majority. In any case, it cannot be concealed that the charge which His Highness will have to assume will be fraught with a responsibility which rarely devolves on native Princes, and that the most strenuous endeavours of all his well wishers will be needed to qualify him for the station which he is destined to fulfil. The Government have wisely directed that he should be brought to Bangalore to be educated, as soon as circumstances admit, and it is not too much to say that the prosperity of the country and even the continuance of the dynasty are dependent upon his proving himself worthy of the position of Maharája of Mysore, which can only be secured by a liberal and enlightened training, and an education far in advance of that generally attained by native Rulers.

It has been customary at the close of the Mysore Administration Reports, to recount the services of the various heads of departments, and of those officers who have specially distinguished themselves, but there have been but few changes during the year under report, and it seems scarcely necessary therefore to particularize individuals, where all have exerted themselves. I have already, in the Judicial Report for 1868, expressed my opinion of the excellent supervision exercised by Mr. Kindersley, and in the Public Works Progress Report and the Education Report, have recorded my sense of the valuable services of the Chief Engineers (Colonels Sankey and Wilkieson) and the Director of Public Instruction (Mr. Rice). The Inam and Survey

Commissions have made great progress during the year, and the Account Department has been most efficiently controlled by Mr. Hudson, and the other heads of departments are entitled to particular notice and consideration.

In the Political Section, I have drawn attention to the successful settlement by Major Elliot, aided by Mr. Rangachárlu, of the affairs of the late Maharája, and I desire to repeat here my appreciation of their labors, which demanded the exercise of great tact, discrimination and good judgment. Rarely, I believe, has so difficult a task been accomplished so speedily and satisfactorily.

The duties of Secretary were discharged during half the year by Captain J. A. Campbell, now acting as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, and since that time by Captain T. Clarke. I have to express my satisfaction with the ability and exertions of both these officers.

BANGALORE,
13*th August* 1869.

L. BOWRING,
Chief Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5. *The 23rd June* 1869.

The following rules for the settlement of shánbhógs and potails' huks in Mysore, are promulgated for general information in lieu of those published at pages 151—153 of the Mysore Gazette No. 7, dated 15th May 1869.

I. Remuneration for service shall be entirely in land, and not in cash or grain or other levies.

II. When this settlement shall come into operation, cash allowances will cease.

III. The payment of compensation for "Aya" and other levies from the ryots [abolished by the Revenue Survey system,] will cease on the introduction of this settlement.

IV. For the purposes of this settlement, the statement kept in each cutcherry of the huks and emoluments of village officers, in accordance with the Commissioner's Circular No. 2857—17 of the 5th of November 1863, shall be the basis of * enquiry; [as also the Register made in accordance with para 2 of the Notification of the Commissioner, dated 11th of September 1835].

Shánbhógs' Scale.

V. The remuneration of shánbhógs shall be in land, the Survey assessment of which shall be equal to 5 per cent of the entire assessment of the cultivated land of the village at the time of the Revenue Survey settlement, plus 1 per cent on the assessment of the culturable waste, so that the centage on the entire Survey kammal will be as under:—

5 Per cent on cultivation.

1 Per cent on assessed waste.

* These Registers are not to be implicitly relied on for the reasons given in para 9 of the letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's General Revenue No. 6301 158,1868—69, and whenever found faulty are to be revised after careful enquiry by the Survey Department.

VI. The remuneration of potails shall be in land, the Survey assessment of which shall be equal to 3 per cent of the entire Revenue Survey assessment of all the cultivated land of the village at the time of the Revenue Survey settlement, plus 1 per cent on the assessment of culturâble waste, so that the centage on the entire Survey kammal will be as under:—

Potails' Scale.

3 Per cent on cultivation.

1 Per cent on assessed waste.

VII. As the above remuneration is inclusive, no extra grant on account of stationery will be allowed.

VIII. It is hereby declared—

[a] That all lands either confirmed or granted by this settlement are inalienable from the offices to which they are attached, [whether by mortgage, sale, gift, or otherwise,] and that they shall not be liable to attachment or other process in satisfaction of judicial decrees.

[b] That the offices of shánbhóg and potail are, as a general rule, hereditary, and to be enjoyed by father and son in succession, but in case it may appear to the Superintendent of Division that the hereditary claimant is unfit or, from bad character, unworthy of the office, the Superintendent will employ a person properly qualified, who is always, if possible, to be a near relative [of the late shánbhóg or potail, as the case may be], who will succeed to the service lands attached to the office.

When there are no Co-Sharers.

X. When the Revenue Survey assessment of lands entered as service in column 31 of the statement referred to in Rule IV shall be equal to the centage as laid down in Rule V, in the case of shánbhógs, and to that laid down in Rule VI in the case of potails, such land shall be entered in the name of the present offi-

How the Survey Officer will proceed when the Revenue Survey assessment of land now held for service is equal to the centage laid down in Rule V for Shânbhógs and in Rule VI for Potails.

ciator, as service inam, and he shall receive a sunnud descriptive of the same.

How the Survey Officer will proceed when the Revenue Survey assessment of land now held for service exceeds the centage laid down in Rules V and VI for Shánbhógs and Potails respectively.

XI. When the Revenue Survey assessment of lands entered as service in column 31 of the statement referred to in Rule IV shall, (in the case of shánbhógs exceed the centage laid down in Rule V, and in case of potails that laid down in Rule VI,) a jódi equal to the difference may be imposed on the service land. Or, a jódi may be imposed according to the following sliding scale:—

On excess between 5	and	10 Rs.	2 Annas.	In the Rupee of the Revenue Survey assessment.
" 11	"	20 "	3 "	
" 21	"	40 "	4 "	
" 41	"	60 "	5 "	
" 61	"	80 "	6 "	
" 81	"	100 "	7 "	
Above 100 Rs.			8 "	

This land held in excess will, at the time of settlement, be finally severed from the huk, and (subject to the jódi then fixed) will remain with the family of the hukdar, and will be liable to sale and transfer like any other land paying rent to Government, as it will no longer be regarded as part of the service holding.

How the Survey Officer shall proceed when the Revenue Survey assessment of all the service land does not amount to the centage laid down in Rule V and VI for Shánbhógs and Potails respectively.

XII. When the Revenue Survey assessment of lands at present held for service as entered in column 31 of the statement referred to in Rule IV, shall fall short of the centage, in Rules V and VI, laid down for shánbhógs and potails respectively, good arable waste land to be selected by the Survey officer, the assessment of which is equal to the difference, shall be entered as service in the name of the officiator.

How the Survey Officer is to proceed when no land is entered as service.

XIII. When no land is at present held for service, and the remuneration is by cash payment only, the Survey officer will select good arable waste land, the Revenue Survey assessment of which is equal to the centage laid down in Rule

V in the case of shánbhógs, and to that laid down in Rule VI in the case of potails. This land will be entered as service in the name of the present officiator, and all cash payments will cease thereafter.

When there are Co-Sharers.

How the Survey Officer shall proceed when Co-sharers are in joint possession of service lands.

XIV. At the time of making the settlement, all co-sharers of the *huks* must be informed :—

1st. That the name of the officiator will be entered in the Survey records.

2nd. That the officiator will be entitled to land assessed up to the full percentage before they can receive any thing.

3rd. That (this notwithstanding) in cases when the Revenue Survey assessment of all the lands held for service is in excess of the percentage remuneration fixed for the officiator, Government will not interfere with any of the land in possession of the hukdars, beyond imposing a jódi equal to the difference between the remuneration fixed for the officiator, and the full Survey assessment (or according to the sliding scale shewn in Rule XI.)

When the Revenue Survey assessment of the entire lands of a co-shared service huk, shall not amount to the centage laid down in Rule V in the case of shánbhógs, or to that laid down in Rule VI in case of potails, the officiator shall be put in possession of good arable waste land assessed to the amount of the difference. The land so given to make up this difference shall be added to the present huk and shall be entered as service, a sunnud for the whole being given to the officiator.

How the Survey Officer shall proceed when the land is partitioned amongst the Co-sharers of the huk.

XV. When the Revenue Survey assessment of the entire service lands of a huk *which is partitioned amongst the co-sharers,* shall exceed the percentage remuneration fixed by Rules V and VI, the Survey officer will first see whether the share actually held or cultivated by the officiator is assessed to the required amount. In case it should be, it will be entered in his name as service inam, for which he will receive a sunnud. On the remainder of the

land (excess) held by the other sharers, a jódi equal to the difference between the assessment of the officiator's share (*i. e.* the authorized remuneration) and the full assessment of all the lands of the huk (or according to sliding scale shewn in Rule XI) will be imposed. But in case the share of the land, of which the officiator is in actual possession, is not assessed to the full amount of the 'centage allowed, there then will be a lien on the land in the possession of the other sharers up to the full amount of the percentage ; after which, if there should be any excess, a jódi will be imposed thereon to the amount of the difference between the full assessment and the remuneration allowed by Rules V and VI (or the jódi will be imposed according to the sliding scale shewn in Rule XI).

XVI. In all settlements, the amount of existing jódís will be considered and adjusted in fixing the amount of excess.

XVII. In all cases sunnuds will be granted on behalf of the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharája of Mysore, setting forth—

1st.—The names of the officiator and the service for which the land is granted.

2nd.—The area of the land granted.

3rd.—The Revenue Survey assessment of the land.

4th.—If the assessment exceeds the authorized remuneration, the extent of the excess struck out of the huk.

5th.—Amount of old jódi, if any.

6th.—Amount of new jódi, if any.

7th.—Jódi on excess struck out of huk and from whom leviable.

XVIII. If when making the settlement it should be discovered that any land attached to a service huk has been alienated from that huk by transfer, sale, or mortgage, in contravention of the Notification of the Commissioner under date 11th of September 1835, it shall be fully assessed, and new land of equal value shall be granted.

"By Order,"

(Sd.) T. Clarke,

Offg. Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF MYSORE.

The following rules for the administration of the Survey Settlement are published in supersession of those now in force.

* Appendix. A.

I. When a Revenue Survey settlement shall have been introduced in a talook, a proclamation in the annexed form * shall be published in such talook, and the guarantee given shall be notified in the *Mysore Gazette*. (1.)

Rights in virtue of occupancy of Government land. Appropriation of land to purposes unconnected with agriculture.

II. It is hereby declared that an occupant of any Government land is entitled, in virtue of his occupancy, to erect farm-buildings, construct wells or tanks, or make any other improvements thereon for the better cultivation of the land. But if an occupant wishes to appropriate the land in his occupancy to any purpose unconnected with agriculture, so as to destroy or injure it for cultivation, he shall first obtain the Deputy Superintendent's permission, which shall be given on payment of a fine fixed according to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, and on entering into a written agreement to pay in addition to such fine, the annual assessment which may have been fixed on such land, at the settlement then current, and which shall remain liable to revision at any future settlement of the talook.

Right of occupancy, conditional on payment of assessment, declared to be a transferable & heritable property, and to be continuable without

The occupant of a survey field or recognized share of a field or number shall not be deprived of his right of occupancy in the said field or recognized share of a field by any revenue officer, so long as he continues to pay the assessment

(1) When the survey Settlement is introduced into a talook of a partially settled district, the guarantee will be restricted to the unexpired portion of the lease granted in the first talook of such district. Provided, however, that in no case shall any settlement be fixed for less than 25 years, except for special reasons. The lease in lapsed and alienated villages shall, however, in all cases, be co-terminous with that of the talook in which they are situated.

question, at the expiration of a settlement lease, on the occupant's consenting to the revised rate.

due thereon. This right of conditional occupancy is declared to be a transferable and heritable property; and any person, lawfully and authorizedly in occupation of any land, at the expiration of a settlement lease, who shall consent to the rate which may be assessed on his land at a revision of assessment, shall be continued in his occupancy without question.

III. The Survey tenure includes the Government right in all trees standing in occupied lands, subject to the following exceptions, *viz*:—

1. All road-side trees, and those on the banks of tanks, and those in places of public resort and useful for shade or ornament.

2. Teak, blackwood, sandalwood, honay, lac-tree, nandi, wild jack, poon, karachi, shéndi trees, leased out on contract in separate unoccupied numbers, and such other trees as may be reserved at the settlement, except those specially assigned to the occupant or purchased by him.

3. Fruit-trees belonging wholly or partially to Government, the property in which has not been specially assigned to the occupant or purchased by him.

IV. *Clause* 1. In event of an occupant of Government land dying, his number or share shall be entered in the name of the nearest heir, as occupant.

Clause 2. If there be more heirs than one, the name and share in fractional parts of a rupee of each co-sharer may, at any period, upon the written application of all or any of the co-sharers, be recorded as those of a *joint occupant* (*shikmidar*,) and such joint occupant shall be subordinate, *so far as the payment of the revenue is concerned*, to the occupant, to whom he shall be responsible for the due discharge of his proportion of the assessment. But such entry shall not confer a right to a sub-division of land below the minimum area fixed for the talook in which the holding is situated.

Clause 3. As regards the realization of the *recorded proportion of the revenue due from a joint occupant*, the occupant may, upon

application, have the same assistance as is prescribed for the recovery of dues from tenants by the Code of the Revenue Procedure.

V. As the full assessment of an entire Survey number will invariably be levied, it is provided that, in the event of the relinquishment of a recognized share of a Revenue Survey number, the share so relinquished shall be at the disposal of the remaining sharer or sharers. The prior right to it shall belong to the sharer paying the largest share of the assessment of the number, but in case neither he nor any other sharer, nor any person nominated by them shall apply to have his name entered as occupant of the share so lapsed, its assessment shall be levied from the remaining sharers in proportion to their shares of the original assessment. (1)

VI. If land included in a Survey number as unarable be brought under cultivation, no extra assessment will be levied on that account. But this does not apply to roads or to tanks included in a Survey number, and used for irrigation, drinking, or domestic purposes. Cultivation on roads, or in the beds of such tanks (except (2) as noted below) is strictly prohibited.

VII. The right of occupancy of all unreserved lands not occupied at the time of settlement, or unoccupied at any subsequent period, together with the trees standing thereon, will be put up to public auction at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent, and sold to the highest bidder, subject to the full assessment and Local Fund Cess for the time being.

VIII. In the event of the occupancy right of any number containing trees not being purchased, the Government share of the produce of the trees may be sold by auction annually.

IX. No Survey number on which the assessment has been fixed is to be let for less than the Survey assessment in consequence of its having been long waste, or for any other reason whatever.

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(1) Jódi being a lump payment as quit-rent on the whole of the jódi inam holding, the like procedure will be followed in Revenue Survey numbers held on jódi inam tenure. The omission to pay a *portion* of the jódi involves a forfeiture of the tenure, but so long as the portion payable on a resigned share is paid by the holders of the remaining shares, it is unnecessary to insist on forfeiture.

(2) This does not apply in those cases where the privilege of cultivating the dry beds of tanks shall have been specially conceded at the Survey settlement.

X. The whole or part of a Survey number upon which, by reason of its being covered with jungle, or from other causes, no assessment has been fixed (and generally all waste unassessed land), may be given out (1) for cultivation at the rate of assessment placed in similar soils in the same or neighbouring villages. But if, on application being made, it shall appear on enquiry that the bringing of such lands under cultivation will be attended with large expense, it shall be competent to the Deputy Superintendent, with the sanction of the Superintendent, to give the land free of assessment for a certain term *(kowl)*, subject to such conditions as the outlay may seem to warrant. (2)

XI. The produce of all lands (except those assigned to villages for free pasturage) specially reserved as "Meadow," or for grazing, may be sold year by year, either number by number or in tracts, and at such time as the Deputy Superintendent shall determine, provided that the usufruct of such lands shall not be for a longer period than one year, and shall cease at the close of the official year.

XII. The grazing of unoccupied (3) Revenue Survey numbers bearing assessment may be sold annually by public auction, number by number, at such time as the Deputy Superintendent may determine. The purchaser's usufruct will cease on the 31st of March next following. (4)

XIII. Every transfer of occupancy must be by written notice of relinquishment, and must be in the form A appended. It may be given in at any period of the year, the person to whom the land is transferred becoming responsible for the current year's revenue.

XIV. Every resignation of occupancy must be in the form B appended.

XV. A resignation or transfer shall be held to include meeras and all other rights whatsoever of the occupant, but a transfer shall not affect the rights of sub-occupants, or other subsidiary rights.

(1) If the land contain jungle or valuable trees, the Conservator of Forests is to be consulted before it is given out.

Reference is to be made to the Survey Department regarding rates of assessment as long as it shall be in the district.

(2) If the land contain jungle or valuable trees, the Conservator of Forests is to be consulted before it is given out.

(3) This rule is not intended to interfere with the practice which prevails in some districts of giving out assessed waste for the free pasturage of village cattle.

(4) If the land contain jungle or valuable trees, the Conservator of Forests is to be consulted before it is given out.

XVI. The collection of the revenue shall be made in accordance with circular orders, and when instalments are overdue, interest and fees for (1) notices will be levied in accordance with the following rules:—

1. For every notice issued, a fee of 8 annas shall be charged, if the sum due be under 10 Rs ; and Rs. 1 for any sum due above 10 Rs.

2. The notice may be issued immediately the instalment has become overdue, and should specify that in event of the sum due, together with interest, not being paid within one month, the right of occupancy will be sold by public auction.

3. Interest at the rate of half a pie per rupee per diem should be charged from the day after the instalment falls due up to the date of payment, both days inclusive.

4. The Deputy Superintendent may forego these penalties or any portion thereof, for sufficient reason.

5. In calculating the interest, pies, and fractions of pies should be struck off from the total amount due.

XVII. In the maintenance and repair of boundary marks the Deputy Superintendent shall be guided by the special rules contained in the annexed appendix B.

"By Order,"
(Sd.) T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Revenue Survey Assessment of the Talook Division

MYSORE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

Notice is hereby given to the occupiers and cultivators of Government lands in the villages of the———talook noted in the margin, in which the Survey rules have been promulgated, that the rates of assessment introduced by the Revenue Survey in the year———are guaranteed as follows, *viz.*

N. B. Here insert the names of the villages of the Talook.

I. The assessment now imposed by the Revenue Survey on all dry crop lands, and on lands watered solely from wells, will not be raised for ( ) years, *viz.*, from the year.

(1) Form of Notice appended.

II. During this period dry crop land which may be converted into wet crop solely at the cost of occupiers or cultivators, will not be subjected to any extra assessment, whatever; nor will any extra tax, "bab" or "patti" be imposed on account of fruit or other trees planted hereafter by occupiers or cultivators, or on account of superior crops being grown, or for any other reasons whatever.

III. As regards wet crop lands, watered from Government tanks, rivers or channels, and lands now assessed as dry crop which may hereafter be watered therefrom, the following guarantee is given:—

(*a*) The Survey assessment of all wet crop land will remain intact for ( ) years, *viz.*, from the year————to———— provided that it is fully irrigated or that it cannot benefit by an increased supply of water ; but in the case of all other wet crop lands, if during the course of the period fixed for the settlement, any tank, channel or irrigation work, of whatever kind, shall be improved at the cost of the State and the water supply shall be increased by such improvement, Government reserves to itself the right of calling upon the Revenue Survey Department to examine all the wet crop lands under works so improved, and to impose an additional water assessment in proportion to such improvement.

(*b*) Government reserves to itself the right of imposing a wet assessment on all dry crop lands which shall hereafter be irrigated from tanks, channels, or other irrigation works, the property of the Government of Mysore, and maintained at the cost of that Government.

(*c*) It is imperative on the owners and occupiers of land lying under tanks and works, the property of Government, to maintain the *"up keep"* of such tanks. In case such *"up keep"* shall not be duly maintained, it shall be competent to the Superintendent, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to maintain the *"up keep"* of such tanks, and the cost of the same shall be rateably distributed amongst the ryots according to the amount of their respective pattas, and such amounts shall be recovered, as a regular revenue demand.

1. Honnay
2. Lac Tree
3. Nandi
4. Wild Jack
5. Poon
6. Karachi
7. Teak
8. Blackwood
9. Sandalwood
10. Fruit trees, the property in which has not been specially assigned to the occupant or purchased by him.

(*d*) The Survey tenure includes the Government right in all trees standing in *occupied* lands, with the exception of those noted in the margin.

IV. When small tanks (or guntés) included within the boundaries of occupied dry crops Survey numbers, shall be restored by the occupiers or cultivators of such numbers, no additional assessment will be imposed during the currency of this settlement, *i. e.* for ( ) years from the year———to .

LOCAL FUNDS.

V. As the Plough Tax and all extra cesses, on land of whatever kind, have been absorbed in the revised assessment of the Revenue Survey, the Government of Mysore will impose, for the full term of this settlement, on all land, in addition to the Survey assessment, one anna in each rupee of such assessment (according to the amount of each ryot's patta), which will be devoted to the construction and repair of roads, to educational purposes, and to such other local objects as may be deemed necessary.

Local Fund Cess of one Anna in the Rupee on all land.

On all wet crop lands, an additional anna in the rupee will be imposed, which will be devoted *exclusively* to the repair and maintenance of tanks.

Additional Cess of one Anna in the Rupee on wet crop land for Repairs of tanks.

VI. All inam lands will pay local fund according to their Survey assessment, or, in the absence of this, on the recorded value of the inam.

VII. Káyemgutta and saravamánnya villages will pay local fund at the rate of one anna in the rupee, the former at the fixed káyemgutta rent, and the latter on the recorded value of the inam.

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Appendix B.

*Rules of the Inspection, Maintenance and Repair of Boundary Marks.**

I. The Superintendent of Survey will furnish the Deputy Superintendents with a map and statements shewing the position, size, and description of the boundary marks erected by the Survey Department in each field ; and these are to be considered the permanent marks to be maintained and repaired.

II. In addition to the boundary marks entered in the Survey papers, a strip of land between each mark (1) of the dimensions laid down for the district should be kept unploughed, and carefully preserved as forming part of the boundary of the number. (2)

III. A regular inspection of boundary marks by Survey numbers is to be made in each village annually, or biennially, as prescribed by circular orders. The results of this inspection are to be entered in a field register prepared according to the annexed form.

IV. The boundary inspection shall be made in the presence of the village officers and the owners and occupiers of the land, who should attend such inspection.

V. When every field has been inspected, and the state of its boundary marks entered in the register, a second examination, after the lapse of a sufficient time to allow of the repairs to the marks being completed, should be made of every field entered at the first inspection as requiring repairs, and should any repairs remain unexecuted, they will be made by the district officers and the cost recovered from owners and occupants as a regular revenue demand.

VI. On the repairs being thus completed, the Amildar should prepare and forward to the Deputy Superintendent, by a date to be specially fixed for each district, a general abstract of the inspection return.

(1) Garden and rice lands where hedgebound or defined with permanent boundaries, walls banks, &c., are excepted from this ruling.
(2) Such strips have been declared to be Boundary Marks.

*Detailed Rules regarding the nature and size of Boundary Marks will be found at page 435 of the Mysore Gazette of 26th September 1868.

VII. No person is to be allowed to dig out earth close around the boundary marks for repairs: a space of two cubits in breadth all round the marks must be left untouched, so as to prevent injury to the mounds from water lodging in the cavities from which the earth for repairs is taken.

VIII. Assistant Superintendents are personally to examine the boundary marks of some of the numbers of several villages in every talook, as soon as possible after the completion of the examination by the native local officers. In the case of districts which are under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy Superintendent, that officer is to mark off several numbers in the village registers for examination by the Sheristadar, or other high officer of the establishment.

IX. The Superintendents, during their circuit, are to take measures for preventing the inspection ordered in these rules becoming a mere form.

"By Order,"
(Sd.) T. Clarke,
Offg. Secretary.

FORM OF EXAMINATION.

REGISTER of Field Boundary Marks in the Village of   *Talook*
District   *in* 186 .

No. of Field.	Sides of the Field on which Boundaries were out of repair at date of										Tenure.	Government.		Remarks by Amildar or other Testing Officer.
	1st Inspection.					2nd Inspection.								
	Date.	E.	N.	W.	S.	Date.	E.	N.	W.	S.		Cultivated.	Waste.	
1				1							Government.			Entries correct.

FORM A, RULE XIII.

To the Amildar of____________________

I, A. B., inhabitant of______in the______Talook_______District occupying Revenue Survey No.__________(*or a recognized share of Revenue Survey No.* __________ *as the case may be*) in the said village of______________, hereby transfer my occupancy of the same, and all the rights thereto appertaining to C. D., inhabitant of________ in the said talook from this date. In witness whereof, I hereto attach my signature (*or mark, as the case may be*) this_________day of

Native date

A. B.__________

2 Witnesses—

E. F.

G. H.

I, the abovementioned C. D., hereby agree to occupy the above described No. (*or recognized share of a No. as the case may be*) from this date, and to pay any outstanding balance of the current year's revenue which may now be due to the sirkar. In witness whereof I hereto attach my signature (*or mark as the case may be*).

2 Witnesses—

E. F. C. D.____________________

G. H.

Before me

Amildar of____________________

N. B.—This document (which should be executed in the presence of the Amildar) to be filed for inspection of the jamabandi officer.

FORM B, RULE XIV.

I, A. B., inhabitant of____________in the________Talook of the _District occupying Revenue Survey No.__________(*or* (*recognized share of Revenue Survey No.*________ *as the case may be*) hereby give notice that it is my intention to relinquish the occupancy of the said Revenue Survey No.______*or recognized share of Revenue Survey No.*______*as the case may be*) at the end of the year. In wit-

ness whereof, I hereto attach my signature (*or mark, as the case may be*) this twentieth day of March 1868.

2 Witnesses—

C. D. Witness.

E. F. do.

A. B.____________________

G. H.____________________

Village Accountant.

N. B.—The above notice must be given in before the 31st March—but when the Survey settlement is newly introduced into a district, the settlement officer will receive rázinámas up till the 5th June of the year of settlement.

This notice of relinquishment is to be filed for the inspection of the jamábandi officer.

NOTICE UNDER RULE XVI.

To____________inhabitant of____________Talook____________Collectorate.

I hereby give you notice that your____________instalment of the revenue amounting to Rs.____________is now overdue.

In case the same is not paid immediately, in addition to the fee for this notice, amounting to 8 annas, interest will be charged on the amount overdue, according to the rules.* If after one month from this date, the sum due, together with interest thereon, shall not be paid, the occupancy of your numbers, or recognized shares of numbers, or as many of them as will satisfy the claim of Government, will be sold by public auction.

* At the rate of per Rupee per diem from the day after the instalment falls due up to the data of payment, both days inclusive.

A. B.____________________

Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent or Amildar, as the case may be.

APPENDIX III.

List of Architectural Structures and other Works of Art in Mysore.

Division.	District.		Description.	Remarks.
	Bangalore.	1	Image of Venkatarámaswami in the Fort of Bangalore.	
		2	Religious emblems in front of the Gavipura Temple in the Bangalore Talook.	
		3	Bommavíra Temple in the Dévanahaḷḷi Talook.	
		4	Gópálswami Temple in do.	
		5	Sóméshwara Temple in the Fort of Dodda Baḷḷápura, containing specimens of ancient stone carvings in excellent preservation.	
		6	Two elephants cut in hornblende at the entrance of the Mágadi Talook Cutcherry.	
Nandidroog.	*Toomkoor.*	7	Bhóga Narasimhaswami's Temple at the Fort of Dévaráidurga.	
		8	Yóga Narasimhaswami's Temple on the summit on Dévaráidurga.	
		9	Chennigaráyaswami's Temple at Idal in the Toomkoor Talook.	
		10	Narasimhaswami's Temple at Sibi in the Toomkoor Talook.	
		11	Fortifications of Chennaráyadurga.	
		12	Venkatarámaswami's Temple at Maddagiri.	
		13	Mallésvaraswami's Temple at do.	
		14	Venkatarámaswami's Temple at Midigési in the Maddagiri Talook.	
		15	Fortifications on the Maddagiri Hill.	
		16	Byataráyaswami's Temple in Turivékere.	
		17	Ishwara Temple at Turivékere.	
		18	Narasimhaswami's Temple at Vighanasanté in the Turivékere Talook.	
		19	Do. do. Huraleguppa in do.	
		20	Lakshminárayaṇaswami's Temple at Honnavaḷḷi.	
		21	Mallikeram Durga or tomb at Sírá.	
		22	Chennadagore Droog at do.	
		23	Jumma Masjid in the Sírá Talook.	
		24	Nágalapurada Rangaswami Temple in the Kadaba Talook.	
	Kolár.	25	Amma Temple at Kolár.	This temple receives an annual grant of Rs. 23—13—7 from Government, and a sum of Rs. 400 was sanctioned for its repairs in December 1867.
		26	Báganandi Ishwara Temple in the Chikka Baḷḷápura Talook.	
		27	Rangadháma Temple in do.	
		28	Kumandana Ishwara Temple in the Muḷabágalu Temple.	
		29	Sóméshwara Temple in the Kolár Talook.	Repaired in 1866.
		30	Haḷamagiri Venkataramaṇa Temple in do.	
		31	Tyakallu Vardarája Swami Temple in the Málúru Talook.	

Division.	District.	No.	Description.	Remarks.
Ashtagram.	Mysore.	32	Palace in the Fort of Mysore.	
		33	Temple in the Chámundi Hill, and Bull.	
		34	Bungalow resided in by the Duke of Wellington in the Daria Dowlat Bágh.	
		35	Rangaswami Temple in the Mysore Talook.	
		36	Mosque in the Fort of Seringapatam.	
		37	Gumbuz or tomb in the Lál Bágh at Seringapatam.	This tomb, in which rest the remains of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan, was put in thorough order several years ago, and is kept in repair from funds assigned for the purpose.
		38	Sríkhanta Ishwaraswami Temple in Nanjanagúdu.	
		39	Temple at Sómanatapura in Talakádu.	
		40	Véde Ishwaraswami Temple in do.	
		41	Tírtha Náráyanaswami Temple in do.	
		42	Chámraj Ishwara Temple in Chámrájnagara.	
		43	Palace in Chámarájanagara	
		44	Gudedirunttada Temple in Gundlupété.	
		45	Tirikanamalè Temple in do.	
		46	Rajavapura Temple in do.	
		47	Haradanahalli Temple in do.	In ruins.
	Hassan.	48	Halebíd Temple.	Repaired at the expense of the Mysore Government in 1865 at a cost of Rs. 6,000.
		49	Pagoda at Bèlúru.	
		50	Jain Statue at Shravana Balagola in the Chennaráyapatna Talook.	
		51	Temple at Rámanathpura in the Arkalgúdu Talook.	
		52	Temple at Mélkòta in the Attikuppa Talook.	
		53	Temple at Narasipura.	
		54	Temple at Nágamangala.	
Nagar.	Shimoga.	55	Lakshmi Narasimha Temple at Benkipura in the Shimoga Talook,	
		56	Rama Ishwara temple at Kudali in do.	
		57	Ishwara Temple at Béguru in the Shikáripura Talook.	
		58	Rudrashwara Temple at Isúru in do.	
		59	Tripurantaka Temple at Belagávi in the Shikáripura Talook.	
		60	Keitashwara Temple do. do.	
		61	Keirisikaswara Temple in the Soraba Talook.	
		62	Trinákméshwara do. at Chendragutti in do.	
		63	Rama Ishwara do. at Kopagudi in do.	
		64	Haguri Ishwara do. at Ikkéri in the Ságara do.	
		65	Rama Ishwara do. at Keladi in do.	
	Kadoor.	66	Amaratapura Amaruti Ishwara Temple in the Tárikere Talook.	
		67	Sringéri Védasankara Temple.	
		68	Jamaintiga Vilematashwara Temple.	In ruins.
		69	Amasundi Vírabhadara Temple.	
	Chituldroog.	70	Fortifications on the Chituldroog Hills.	
		71	Do. on the Pávagada Hills.	
		72	Temple at Harihara.	

MYSORE

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

1868—69

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

Mysore is situated between 11°36′ and 15°0′ north latitude, and 74°42′ and 78°37′ east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area is 27,004 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary. On the south by the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency. On the east by those of Cuddapa and North Arcot, also of Madras. On the west by Coorg and the Western Ghâts, which shut out Mysore from Malabar and Canara on the West Coast.

The province was surveyed for revenue purposes during the administration of Púrnia between 1800 and 1810, and a topographical survey was carried out by Colonel Mackenzie in the years 1800—1807. A Revenue Survey on the Bombay system, including the classification and assessment of the land, is now in progress.

1. *Area—Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.*

Districts.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of.		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Rail Roads.
		Culturable.	Uncult urable.							
Bangalore	878	689	1,335	2,902	4,49,884	8,924	4,40,960	...	448½	17
Kolár	754	167	969	1,890	1,12,239	5,330	1,06,909	...	241	31½
Toomkoor	1,419	847	1,093	3,359	5,42,544	640	5,41,904	...	382¾	
Mysore	1,521	279	1,263	3,063	1,71,635	10,880	1,60,755	...	474½	
Hassan	782	67	771	1,620	39,360	9,890	29,470	...	327½	
Shimoga...	1,852	640	1,917	4,409	4,58,880	8,000	4,50,880	...	222	
Kadoor	764	116	6,466	7,346	1,00,755	26,626	74,129	...	210	
Chituldroog	1,328	1,378	1,151	3,860	9,32,517	50,286	8,82,231	...	364½	
Total......	9,298	4,183	14,968	28,449	37,07,814	1,20,576	35,87,238	...	2,670¾	48½

2.—*Character of the Surface.*

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Mountains and Elevated. Tracts.	The Mysore country above the gháts is often called "the Table Land" a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, as it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and every where undulating. The Eastern Gháts form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent of Asia. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises gradually from these gháts towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau, and is 3,031 feet above the sea level.		The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follow:— 1. Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould. 2. Inferior red sandy soil. 3. Black cotton, free from stones. 4. Stony and gravelly soil. 5. Rich garden soil. 6. White stiff loam. 7. Black cotton, but light and stony. 8. Soil impregnated with salt. The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients, *viz*, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. The quartz has usually a dull greyish white color, and veins of it from 4 to 10 inches thick, often traverse the rock in different directions. The felspar varies in color from a silver white to a deep brick red, and is the most copious constituent of the rock. The hornblende is black, very abundant, and very much given to decomposition. The mica is easily distinguished from the hornblende, even when the stone is nearly in a state of disintegration. The hornblende in that state has assumed a brown ochre color, and has lost all lustre and cohesion, while the mica retains both its color, lustre and cohesion to the last, and becomes only more apparent by the progress of disintegration. This is particularly exemplified in the Mysore country, where the undulating high ground consists of sienite, decomposed into pipe clay, intermixed with micaceous shining particles and grains of quartz. From the structure of the country, which is entirely primitive, no coals could be expected.
Plains.	The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungábhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south-west and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent, until it is abruptly terminated by the western range of gháts, comprising in this direction the Nílgiri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Manjarábád and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Durgás, on the most inaccessible of which the former poligars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippu, and still in good preservation, but now without guns.		

2.—*Character of the Surface (Continued.)*

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Forests.	The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the Western Mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Gháts. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills.		Chlorite slate is found near Sírá, and drawing slate in the neighbourhood of Chituldroog. Other minerals are the following :— Clay Iron Stone. Schorl in Quartz. Mica Slate. Magnetic Iron Stone. Pot Stone. Actinolite. Ligniform Asbestos. Brown Spar. Common Salt. Carbonate of Soda. Gold is occasionally found near Bétmangala, by washing the alluvial soil; but in too small quantities to repay labor. The Chief products are :— Paddy. Rági—The principal food of the people. Bullar—A kind of small bean. Gram. Wheat. Millet. Oil Seeds. Sugar-cane. Cotton. Hemp, Tobacco. Mulberry. Coffee. Cocoanuts. Betel-nuts. Potatoes for export.
Rivers.	The Tungá and Bhadra rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting, form the Tungábhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Kristna below Kurnool. The banks of the Tungábhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Kávari rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hémawati, the Lokani, the Shimsha, and the Arkavati from the north, and the Lachmantírth and the Kabbani from the south. The Kávari and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The Pennair, the Palar and Penar rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which, their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation.		
Lakes.	There are no natural lakes in Mysore; but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable magnitude.		
Marshes.	None of any consequence.		

3.—*Climate.*

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain fall in inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.			July.			December.			January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
					Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.				
Bangalore District	5·59	21·22	5·65	32·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Kolár... do.	6·11	25·86	15·68	47·65	86	89	...	79	80	...	72	73	...				
Toomkoor do.	5·33	21·96	5·45	32·69	81	82	84	74	77	76	71	87	73				
Mysore do.	7·84	18·68	2·70	29·22	75	...	86	70	...	76	65	...	78				
Hassan do.	8·95	15·85	5·82	30·62	75	...	80	70	73	71	68	73	72				
Shimoga do.	6·94	21·79	5·35	34·8	78	96	75	71	86	73	57	87	75				
Kadoor do.	5·22¾	21·86	3·15½	30·24¼	77	...	83	68	70	...	...	...	...				
Chituldroog do.	2·60	15·7	3·60	21·27	...	...	...	71	79	75	71	78	74				

B.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross Revenues.	Military Force.	Transit Duties or not.	Prinicipal Articles of production—including Manufactures and Mines.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.*

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	His sunnud authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.

C.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF MYSORE TERRITORY.

The Government of the Province is administered by the Chief Commissioner in the name of the Mahárája. This Officer was nominated in 1834 *as sole Commissioner in supersession of the Joint Commissioners originally appointed in* 1831—32. *In* 1843 *the duties of Resident were superadded, that office as a separate post being abolished.*

Names of Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average, of do.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
Nandidroog.	Bangalore...	13	2,902	651,357	Kasaba Town, 52,859. Cantonment, 79,301. Bangalore, 132,160. Dévanahalli 5,360. Dodda Ballápura, 9,159. Channapatna, 4,973.	5508	82	82	21	9	1,524	3,58,617 15 10	9,98,972 1 9	17,93,637 12 3
	Kolár ...	11	1,890	471,089	Kolár, 10,391. Chintámani in Ambájidurga, 3,077. Chikka Ballápura, 7,079.	5580			2	10	659	1,63,132 8 0	10,41,114 1 5	12,11,972 5 9
	Toomkoor...	10	3,359	474,569	Toomkoor, 10,646. Tipatúr in Honnavalli, 3,550. Sírá, 2,368.	4996			24	4	866	2,13,161 15 3	8,92,344 11 6	11,47,099 10 4

ASHTAGRAM.	Mysore ...	13	3,064	754,410	Mysore, 72,519.	4,740	34	58	43	22	1,424	6,47,811	7	3	9,68,878	3	9	15,71,787	7	11
	Hassan ...	10	1,621	591,495	Hassan, 4,799.	5,174			34	17½	864	2,11,653	14	2	10,22,339	13	2	12,60,717	15	6
NAGAR.	Shimoga ...	9	4,409	432,569	Shimoga including	4,019			27	19½	924	57,468	0	0	11,02,162	8	9	16,65,564	9	6
	Kadoor ...	8	7,346	260,167	7 Towns, 16,086.	3,050			28	...	565	2,01,142	1	1	6,26,897	9	1	9,91,556	9	4
	Chituldroog.	10	3,861	370,684	Do. 10 do. 31991.	2,148	42	60	22¾	22¾	767	1,86,374	5	11	7,00,471	7	7	9,76,077	7	5
TOTAL..	8	84	28,452	4,006,343		35,215	158	200				20,39,362	3	6	73,53,180	9	0	1,06,18,413	14	1

D.

POPU-

District.	Inhabited Houses. No. of masonry dwellings.	Inhabited Houses. Do. of all other kinds.	Inhabited Houses. Total.	Population. Men.	Population. Women.	Population. Children under 12 years. Male.	Population. Children under 12 years. Female.	Population. Total.	Population. No. per square mile.
Bangalore ...	1,399	141,063	142,462	247,862	215,398	101,237	86,860	651,357	224
Kolár ...	79	141,316	141,395	175,176	142,730	84,434	68,749	471,089	249
Toomkoor ...	15	125,082	125,097	160,929	146,901	88,494	78,245	474,569	141
Mysore ...	2,121	169,404	171,525	251,570	233,947	143,219	125,674	754,410	246
Hassan ...	85	122,858	122,943	205,552	168,958	117,315	99,670	591,495	364
Shimoga ...	19	102,453	102,472	141,359	128,135	91,549	71,526	432,569	98
Kadoor ...	0	61,047	64,047	82,957	80,350	53,443	43,417	260,167	35
Chituldroog ...	0	96,773	96,773	120,621	107,395	77,685	64,983	370,684	96
Total......	3,718	962,996	966,714	1,386,026	1,223,814	757,376	639,124	4,006,340	

* According to the more reliable returns furnished by the Catholic Mission, the number of due to caste Christians being included under "Hindus."

The Brahmans in Mysore are of the three great classes. Sri Vaishnava, exhibit considerable force of character.

The Massulmans are of the Shaik and Syed tribes. They are it is believed for the more responsible posts under Government, although every

Lingayets. These are strict Shivaits, and carry the Linga tied to their industrious and abstemious.

The Mysore Ryots or cultivators are Súdras. The are also called peaceable and healthy.

The other castes are Komatís or Sowkars.

Bédars. The followers of old Poligars, fond of hunting, athletic.

Lambáníes, Waddars and Koramars. These are wandering tribes, and acts. The Lambaníes are grain carriers.

Besides the above, there are the various classes of artizans and manu-

LATION.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Christians.												
European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
3,877	2,477	2,637	589,227	51,979	...	555	605	200,093	451,261	Canarese, and in some parts Telugu also Hindustani.	434	
6	18	505	419,465	20,705	...	390	...	81,100	389,989		1,731	
15	23	315	454,860	17,722	...	1,634	...	72,638	401,931		...	
85	189	1,712	712,199	36,916	60	3,109	140	114,374	640,036		...	
50	43	2,075	572,094	11,280	...	2,953	...	355,332	236,263		289	
37	58	493	406,385	21,802	...	3,794	...	302,417	130,152		...	
55	22	70	251,149	7,974	...	897	...	244,933	15,234		...	
7	33	142	358,594	11,276	...	632	...	240,004	130,680		379	
4,132	2,863	*7,949	3,793,973	182,654	60	13,964	745	1,610,791	2,395,549			

Native Catholic Christians is upwards of 20,000 for that mission alone. The discrepancy is apparently

Vaishnava, and Smartha. The first named are, as a class, ambitious, and

decreasing in numbers. With but few exceptions they shew little aptitude
encouragement has been offered to them.
necks. They are numerous, and are chiefly grain merchants, very thrifty,

"Wakligars", and "Kunabis." They are careful farmers, contented,

are addicted to the commission of dacoities, robberies and other lawless.

facturers as in other provinces.

E.

FISCAL.

1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles, up to 31st March 1868.				Cost per Mile.			Surveyed during the year ending 31st March 1869 with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
		By Villages.	By Fields.						

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity				
For 30 years or upwards				
For 10 years and enued 30 - ...	2,116¼	5,14,982-0-11	1894.	For 30 years.
" " 10 ...				
" in progress ...	Hiriyúru Talook Settlement is in progress.			
Total......	2,116¼	5,14,982-0-11		
Settlements previously made including full records of rights ...				
Do. without record				
Settlements during the year... ... Detailed ...				
Summary...				

2.—FISCAL.

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

District.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				Assessment.				Remarks.
	Irrigated.												
	By Government work.	By private Individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
Chituldroog.	18,734 Acres 9 Guntas.	2,501 do. 20 do.	5,69,225 do. 7 do.	5,90,460 do. 36 do.	7,230 do. 27 do.	3,07,221 do. 2 do.	4,49,496 do. 1 do.	13,54,408 do. 26 do.	Rs. A. P. 5,14,982—0—11	From 1 Anna 6 Pies to Rs. 14	From 2 Annas to Rs. 5	From Annas 8 to Rs. 2—4—0	

3.—FISCAL.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.		Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Net Profit per Acre.
Great Zemindárís paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue	Held by individuals under law of Primogeniture....								
	Held by individuals and Families under Ordinary Law.								
Large Zemindárís paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under Law of Primogeniture.								
	Under Ordinary Law								
Small Zemindárís other than those of cultivating Communities		...	2,429¼	...	8,33,073	...	...	0-6-11	
Proprietary cultivating Communities paying in common									
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately including all small Estates paying less than Rs. 100.		...	31,950¼	65,256	33,68,300	5-2-30	11-1-6	1-15-10	
Holders of Revenue-free tenures	In perpetuity	...	8,35½	...	6,71,330	...	...	...	
	For life								
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue									
Purchasers of waste lands		...	...	...	673	...	...	8-1-0	
Total.....			35,215	65,256	48,73,376				

4.—FISCAL.

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.		Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
Intermediate holders between Zemindárs and Ryots ...	On permanent tenure				
	On farming leases				
Ryots holding at fixed rates					
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates					
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights					
Holders of service grants					
Total......					

5.—FISCAL.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area, in acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zemindári's complete							No data for this Return.
Shares in ditto.							
Large Zemindáris							
Shares in ditto.							
Small Zemindáris							
Shares in ditto.							
Villages owned by cultivating communities...							
Shares in ditto.							
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...							
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character							
Holdings of Ryots at fixed rates... ...							
Holdings of Ryots with right of occupancy...							
Revenue free tenures							

6.—FISCAL.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year 1868—69.		Cost of Collection.	Net Collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estate sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of Revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed Revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled Estates bearing Revenue in past year.	3,72,390-3-9	...	3,73,576-14-5							
Settled Estates added to Revenue Roll during the present year. ...										
Settled Estates taken off Revenue Roll during present year.										
Collections from Government Estates. ...	68,99,487-011	..	67,08,944-8-5							
Income from sale of Government Estates ..										
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above	3,27,077-7-1	..	2,70,659-2-2							
Total......	75,98,954-11-9	69,86,704-4-7	73,53,180-9-0	71,27,423-8-5	11,34,000-0-0	59,93,423-8-5	2,25,757-0-7	...	...	

II.
STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.
A
LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Mysore in the year* 1868—69 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
None.			

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Mysore in the year* 1868—69.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
None.					

3.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of Mysore for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1868—69.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Fate, Result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
None.			

4.—*Statement of Acts of the Governor General in Council extended to the Province of Mysore during the year* 1868—69.

No. of Act.	Title or purport of Act.	No. and Date of Notification of Government of India extending Act to Mysore.	REMARKS.
V of 1866.	To provide a summary procedure on Bills of exchange and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India, Sections 2 to 7 being made applicable to the Bangalore District Deputy Superintendent's Court.	No. 106, dated 15th April 1868.	Published in Mysore Gazette of 9th May 1868.
XXXI of 1860. and VI of 1866.	Relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same and to give power of disarming. Persons in the Military service of H. H. the Maharája are exempted from the provisions of both enactments.	No. 117, dated 23rd April 1868.	Do. 9th May 1868.
XXIX of 1861.	Extends scope of Section 84 to all residents within the Cantonments of Harihara and French Rocks, and Section 85 to all camp followers, excepting only European British subjects.	No. 169, dated 23rd June 1868.	Do. 11th July 1868.
X of 1865.	Indian Succession Act,—all Native Christians in Mysore are exempted from the provisions of this Act.	No. 203, dated 23rd July 1868.	Do. 8th August 1868.
X of 1866.	For the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations.	No. 250, dated 3rd September 1868.	Do. 19th September 1868.
XXVII of 1868.	Exempting certain Instruments from the operations of the Indian Registration Act XX of 1866.	No. — 29th December 1868.	Do. 16th January 1869.

B.

JUDICIAL

Shewing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate

Class of Tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.			No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
							Included under the head of Amildars.		
Peishkars.	Exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers.	Ashtagram Paid.	...	...	...	25	1	Exercise powers of the 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, and dispose of original civil suits referred to them by Amildars.	A competent knowledge of law and fair experience of duties in general.
		Nandidroog do	...	...	...	35	1		
		Nagar do	...	...	...	26	1		
		Total......	...	...	...	86	1		
Amildars.	Exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers.	Ashtagram Paid.	24	...	..	24	1	*Do. do and dispose of original civil suits not exceeding 300 Rs. in value.	Do
		Nandidroog do	34	...	...	34	1	Do	Do
		Nagar do	26	...	...	26	1	Do	Do
		Total......	84	...	...	84	1		
Sur Cauzy.	Exercising Civil powers only.	Ashtagram Paid.	1	...	..	1	1	Disposes of civil suits not exceeding 50 Rs. in value.	Do
		Nandidroog do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	1	...	...	1	1		

STATEMENTS.—1.

existing in the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1868.

Total No. of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total No. of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total No. of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total No. of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European. Rs. As. P.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native. Rs. As. P.	Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal. Rs. As. P.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Original. Civil.	Original. Revenue.	Appeal. Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.	Appeal. Revenue.
...	...	...	25	...	516- 0- 0	Included under the head of Amildars.	All the duties entrusted to them by the Amildars and in their absence all the duties connected to their office.	278	...	924	53	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	500- 7-10			279	...	2,188	148	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	26	...	526-14- 9			279	...	65	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,177	210	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	...	1,950- 0- 0	870- 0- 0	General supervision of Police, Muzrai, Revenue, Registration and Municipality, &c.	278	...	1,331	1,419	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	34	...	1,895-15- 1	9,214- 6- 8	Do	279	...	3,364	3,499	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	26	...	1,908- 9- 1	4,820- 6-10	Do	279	..	2,126	1,744	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	84	...	1,915- 4- 3	...	..	...	...	6,821	6,662	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	720- 0- 0	1,692- 0- 0	None	278	...	...	537	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	1	...	720- 0- 0	1,692- 0- 0	...	...	...	...	537	...	...	...	...

*The first class Amildars of Mysore and [illegible]

JUDICIAL

Class of Tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.			No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
Small Cause Court.	Confined to proper functions.	Nandidroog Paid.	1	14	120,000	1	The Court is established under certain Regulations based upon Act IX of 1850, and consists of two Judges and one ministerial Officer styled the Chief Clerk of the Court. There is no Jury nor are there any Assessors, but occasionally cases are referred to arbitration.	Small Cause Jurisdiction up to 1000 Rs.	None specified.
		Total......	1	14	120,000	1	2	...	...
Sur Ameen.	Exercising only Criminal powers.	Ashtagram Paid.	1	...	...	1	1	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate's powers.	A competent knowledge of law and fair experience of duties in general.
		Nandidroog do	1	...	...	1	1	Do	Do
		Nagar do	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total......	2	...	...	2	1	...	...

STATEMENTS.—1. *Continued.*

Total No. of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total No. of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total No. of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total No. of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European. Rs. As. P.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native. Rs. As. P.	Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal. Rs. As. P.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Original. Civil.	Original. Revenue.	Appeal. Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.	Appeal. Revenue.
..	*1	†	1	11,722- 9- 3	6,000- 0- 0	31,920- 5- 6	Officiating First Judge occasionally officiates as Magistrate. Second Judge, none.	271	About 12 duly enrolled Pleaders of the Mysore Courts plead in this Court.	...	‡ 6,638	...	...	...	...
..	1	...	1	11,722- 9- 3	6,000- 0- 0	31,920- 5- 6	...	...	...	...	6,638	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	1	...	1,200- 0- 0	1,692- 0- 0	...	278	...	125	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	1	...	1,985- 0- 0	...	1,267- 8- 3	Sub-Registrar for the Cantonment of Bangalore and executive officer of the Municipal Board.	279	..	753	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
..	...	1	1	1,985- 0- 0	1,200- 0- 0	1,478- 12- 1	...	...	...	878	...	...	...	...	...

		Class of Tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
Town Magistrates.	Exercising only Criminal powers.	Ashtagram Paid	1	...	...	1	1	Full powers of a Magistrate.	A competent knowledge of law and fair experience of duties in general.
		Nandidroog do	1	...	...	1	1	Do	Do
		Nagar do	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
		Total......	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
Assistant Superintendents.	Exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers.	Ashtagram Paid.	6	...	...	6	1	Some exercise full powers of a Magistrate and others powers of Sub-Magistrates 1st Class; all dispose of Civil suits above 300 Rs. in value, and also hear and dispose of appeals from the Amildars' decisions in Civil and Criminal cases according to the power given to them.	Do
		Nandidroog do	8	...	...	8	1	Do	Do
		Nagar do	7	...	...	7	1	Do	Do
		Total......	21	...	...	21	1	...	...

STATEMENTS.—1. *Continued.*

Total No. of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total No. of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers	Total No. of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total No. of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European. Rs. As. P.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native. Rs. As. P.	Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal. Rs. As. P.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Original. Civil.	Original. Revenue.	Appeal. Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.	Appeal. Revenue.
..	1	...	...	9,600- 0-0	...	2,016-0-0	...	278	...	155	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	..	...	14,400- 0-0	...	6,002-0-0	President Cantonment Municipality conterminous with the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.	279	...	239	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	12,000- 0-0	...	4,009-0-0	...	...	...	394	..	...	1	...	...
..	1	...	5	600- 0-0	5,040-0-0	3,456-0-0	Generally assist the Deputy Supt. in all branches of his duties.	278	...	610	295	...	20	84	...
	1	...	6	8,400- 0-0	4,200-0-0	3,059-0-0	Do	279	...	826	220	...	30	196	...
...	1	...	6	5,000- 0-0	3,215-0-0	3,052-7-5	Do	279	...	409	130	...	3	48	...
...	3	...	17	4,666-10-8	4,099-6-7	3,115-7-7	...	...	...	1,845	645	...	53	328	...

Class of Tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
Deputy Superintendents. Exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers.	Ashtagram Paid.	2	...	...	2	1	Exercise powers of a Magistrate of the District: some of them have powers prescribed by Act XV of 1862 and dispose of Civil original and appeal suits of unlimited amount. Also hear Criminal appeals from the decisions of Sub-Magistrates of 1st and 2nd Classes.	A competent knowledge of law and fair experience of duties in general.
	Nandidroog do	3	...	...	3	1	Do	Do
	Nagar do	3	...	...	3	1	Do	Do
	Total......	8	...	...	8	1	...	...

STATEMENTS.—1. *Continued.*

Total No. of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal	Number of cases decided during the year.					
European.										Original.			Appeal.		
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European. Rs. As. P.	Native. Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.				Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.
...	1	1	...	14,400-0-0	...	3,480-0-0	General supervision of Police, Revenue, Muzrai, Municipal, P. W. D., &c.	278	...	78	20	...	40	85	...
...	2	...	1	13,200-0-0	12,000-0-0	4,112-10-8	Do	279	...	101	9	...	45	144	...
...	2	..	1	15,000-0-0	10,800-0-0	3,135-0-0	Do	279	...	99	39	..	36	78	..
...	5	1	2	14,200-0-0	11,100-0-0	3,599-2-0	...	...	...	278	68	...	121	307	...

JUDICIAL

Class of Tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
Superintendents. Exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers. Ashtagram Paid.	1	7,345	1,291,055	1	1	Exercise the powers prescribed for Session Judge in the Criminal Procedure Code, and hear appeals from the decisions of full power Magistrates, and have general supervision over all the Tribunals of the Division; also exercise appellate jurisdiction in Civil cases.	A competent knowledge of law and fair experience of duties in general.
Nandidroog do	1	8,426	1,545,394	1	1	Do	Do
Nagar do	1	11,852	1,091,136	1	1	Do	Do
Total......	3	27,623	3,927,585	3	1	...	...

STATEMENTS.—1. *Continued.*

Total No. of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.					
European.										Original.			Appeal.		
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal	Civil.	Revenue.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.									
..	1	...	...	30,000-0-0	...	7,914-0-0	...	278	...	20	...	..	29	90	...
..	1	...	...	30,000-0-0	...	8,464-0-0	...	279	...	33	...	...	45	104	...
..	1	...	...	24,000-0-0	...	8,496-0-0	...	279	...	76	...	...	58	15	...
..	3	...	...	28,000-0-0	...	8,291-5-4	..	...	...	129	...	...	132	209	...

Class of Tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
Judicial Commissioner ...	Paid... ...	1	...	...	1	1	Appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, and original jurisdiction in granting probates and letters of administration.	...
Grand Total......		123	27,637	4,047,585	123	...	...	...
Ditto of 1867...		122	27,637	3,572,710	122	...	...	...
Increase......		1	...	4,74,875	1	...	...	...
Decrease......		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENTS.—1. *Continued.*

Total No. of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total No. of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total No. of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total No. of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European. Rs. As. P.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native. Rs. As. P.	Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal. Rs. As. P.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Original. Civil.	Original. Revenue.	Appeal. Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.	Appeal. Revenue.
1	...	...	...	42,000- 0-0	...	39,894-0-0	...	279	...	7	...	...	53	116	...
1	14	2	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,529	14,760	...	869	960	...
1	19	1	188	14,714-10-8	1,585-0-0	2,493-0-2	...	...	...	15,042	13,727	...	474	1,131	...
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	...	...	...	..
...	5	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,513	...	...	114	171	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*)

Statement of Offences reported, & of Persons tried, convicted & acquitted for each class of offence, in the Province of Mysore in the year 1868.

Description of Offence.			Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.								
Offences against the State, the Public and Justice.								
Against the State.								
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.								
Counterfeiting coin	231 to 238	Ashtagram ...	...		1	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2		4	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	2	5	5	...	...	
Diminishing or altering coin... ...	246 to 249	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	1	...	...	...	...	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	Ashtagram ...	19	13	4	9	...	
		Nandidroog ...	10	15	7	8	...	
		Nagar ...	10	10	6	4	...	
		Total......	39	38	17	21	...	

Counterfeiting stamps or selling same ...	255 to 259	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	2	2	2	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	2	2	2	...	...
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	264 to	Ashtagram ...	14	25	14	11	...
		Nandidroog ...	20	22	15	7	...
		Nagar ...	15	10	8	2	...
		Total......	49	57	37	20	...
Against Public Justice.							
Personating public servant or soldier ...	140—170—171	Ashtagram ...	2	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	4	3	...	3	...
		Nagar ...	2	7	2	5	...
		Total......	8	10	2	8	...
Concealing design to commit offence ...	118 to 120	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	2	3	2	1	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	2	3	2	1	...
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information ...	176—177—181 182—202—203	Ashtagram ...	6	12	10	2	...
		Nandidroog ...	8	9	4	4	1
		Nagar ...	17	25	10	15	...
		Total......	31	46	24	21	1
Causing disappearance of evidence ...	201 to 204	Ashtagram ...	5	8	6	2	...
		Nandidroog ...	2	2	1	1	...
		Nagar ...	4	5	2	3	...
		Total......	11	15	9	6	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.			Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant	183 to 187 189 — 190	Ashtagram ...	16	34	23	11	...	
		Nandidroog ...	13	14	7	7	...	
		Nagar ...	10	16	7	9	...	
		Total......	39	64	37	27	...	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	188	Ashtagram ...	17	15	10	5	...	
		Nandidroog ...	16	43	20	23	...	
		Nagar ...	6	9	4	5	...	
		Total......	39	67	34	33	...	
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding	228	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	12	18	7	11	...	
		Total......	12	18	7	11	...	
Harboring an offender	212 — 216	Ashtagram ...	4	8	3	5	...	
		Nandidroog ...	1	1	1	..	...	
		Nagar ...	4	2	2	...	...	
		Total......	9	11	6	5	...	
Taking gift to screen offender ...	213 to 215	Ashtagram ...	6	11	7	4	...	
		Nandidroog ...	3	4	3	1	...	
		Nagar ...	10	17	7	10	...	
		Total......	19	32	17	15	...	

Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue...	224 — 225	Ashtagram ...	1	6	2	4	...
		Nandidroog ...	5	6	2	4	...
		Nagar ...	6	6	2	4	...
		Total......	12	18	6	12	...
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	224 — 226	Ashtagram ...	4	7	1	6	...
		Nandidroog ...	7	6	4	2	...
		Nagar ...	1	5	...	5	...
		Total......	12	18	5	13	...
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign	172 to 175 & 178 to 180	Ashtagram ...	25	91	41	50	...
		Nandidroog ...	32	62	12	50	...
		Nagar ...	35	54	2	52	...
		Total......	92	207	55	152	...
Failure to attend as juror or assessor	C. P. 354	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	2	4	4	...	...
		Nagar ...	19	18	4	14	...
		Total......	21	22	8	14	...
By Public Servants.							
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servant	161 — 165	Ashtagram ...	19	34	31	2	1
		Nandidroog ..	17	22	21	1	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	36	56	52	3	1
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person	166 — 167	Ashtagram ...	1	6	5	1	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	3	4	2	2	...
		Total......	4	10	7	3	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—2. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.			Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	217 — 218	Ashtagram ...	3	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	2	6	5	1	...	
		Total......	5	6	5	1	...	
Intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape	221 — 222	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ..	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	4	4	...	...	
		Total	...	4	4	...	...	
Negligently suffering escape... ...	129 — 223	Ashtagram ...	6	5	1	4	...	
		Nandidroog ...	6	10	5	5	...	
		Nagar ...	5	14	4	10	...	
		Total......	17	29	10	19	...	
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.								
Giving false evidence	193 to 196	Ashtagram ...	3	6	5	...	1	
		Nandidroog ...	7	13	13	...	...	
		Nagar ...	22	43	30	9	4	
		Total......	32	62	48	9	5	
Fabricating false evidence	193 to 196	Ashtagram ...	3	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	3	3	2	1	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	6	3	2	1	...	

Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate	197 to 200	Ashtagram ...	1	1	...	1	...
		Nandidroog ...	2	2	2	...	...
		Nagar ...	1	1	1	...	...
		Total......	4	4	3	1	...
False personation in judicial proceeding.	205 to 229	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	1	1	1	...	...
		Nagar ...	2	6	3	3	...
		Total......	3	7	4	3	...
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property or suffering of decree ...	206 to 208 421 to 424	Ashtagram ...	1	...	..	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	3	9	9	...	...
		Nagar ..	1	2	1	1	...
		Total......	5	11	10	1	...
False claim in Court of Justice ...	209 — 210	Ashtagram ...	1	2	2	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	1	1	1	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	2	3	3	...	...
False charge of offence	211	Ashtagram ...	13	43	19	24	...
		Nandidroog ...	17	17	10	7	...
		Nagar ...	15	33	16	17	...
		Total......	45	93	45	48	...
Frivolous or vexatious complaint ...	C. P. 170	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	2	1	...	1	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	2	1	...	1	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.			Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	465—466 467—468 469—471 473 to 477	Ashtagram ...	13	18	15	3	...	
		Nandidroog ...	16	21	18	3	...	
		Nagar ...	16	21	16	4	1	
		Total......	45	60	49	10	1	
Making or using false trade marks ...	482 to 489	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2	3	3	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	3	3	3	...	...	
Public Nuisance.								
Public nuisances under Penal Code ...	269 to 294	Ashtagram ...	19	19	8	11	...	
		Nandidroog ...	32	50	31	19	...	
		Nagar ...	26	202	41	161	...	
		Total......	77	271	80	191	...	
Relating to the Public Peace.								
Rioting, or unlawful assembly	143 to 153 157—158	Ashtagram ...	46	294	196	98	...	
		Nandidroog ...	22	179	102	77	...	
		Nagar ..	7	70	13	57	...	
		Total......	75	543	311	232	...	

Affray	160	Ashtagram ...	20	123	32	91	...
		Nandidroog ...	51	197	62	135	...
		Nagar ...	41	147	19	128	...
		Total......	112	467	113	354	...
Offences relating to religion... ...	295 to 298	Ashtagram ...	13	14	8	1	5
		Nandidroog ...	13	13	12	1	...
		Nagar ...	5	0	...	...	...
		Total......	31	27	20	2	5
CLASS II. *Offences against the person.*							
MURDER 302—308. By Dacoits		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	9	16	10	3	3
		Total......	9	16	10	3	3
By Robbers		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	20	54	42	6	6
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	20	54	42	6	6
Other murders. From motives connected with women... ...		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	3	7	3	4	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	3	7	3	4	...
from other motives		Ashtagram ...	22	67	60	7	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	22	67	60	7	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—2. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.	Section	District	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Attempt to murder	307	Ashtagram ...	12	3	3	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	14	9	8	1	...	
		Nagar ...	8	12	10	2	...	
		Total......	34	24	21	3	...	
Culpable homicide...	304 — 308	Ashtagram ...	11	14	8	6	...	
		Nandidroog ...	13	16	10	5	1	
		Nagar ...	8	15	15	...	...	
		Total......	32	45	33	11	1	
Abetment of suicide	305 — 306	Ashtagram ...	4	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	1	1	1	...	...	
		Nagar ...	2	1	1	...	...	
		Total......	7	2	2	...	...	
Attempt to commit suicide	309	Ashtagram ...	34	18	14	4	...	
		Nandidroog ...	45	45	34	11	...	
		Nagar ...	17	2	1	1	...	
		Total......	96	65	49	16	...	
Causing miscarriage	312 — 316	Ashtagram ...	6	10	10	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	10	15	14	1	...	
		Nagar ...	12	10	6	4	...	
		Total......	28	35	30	5	...	

Exposure of infant, or concealment of birth	317—318	Ashtagram ...	11	3	...	3	...
		Nandidroog ...	6	4	1	3	...
		Nagar ...	5	9	2	7	...
		Total......	22	16	3	13	...
Grievous hurt	325—326	Ashtagram ...	36	63	50	13	...
		Nandidroog ...	21	42	10	32	...
		Nagar ...	24	33	14	19	...
		Total......	81	138	74	64	...
Assault on grave and sudden provocation	335	Ashtagram ...	...	3	...	3	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total......	1	3	...	3	...
Hurt	323—334	Ashtagram ...	1,008	1,434	927	498	9
		Nandidroog ...	237	596	372	224	...
		Nagar ...	632	1,361	712	649	...
		Total......	1,877	3,391	2,011	1371	9
Hurt by dangerous weapons... ...	324	Ashtagram ...	22	60	48	12	...
		Nandidroog ...	24	39	33	6	...
		Nagar ...	10	10	3	7	...
		Total......	56	109	84	25	...
Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	Ashtagram ...	3	4	3	1	...
		Nandidroog ...	7	5	3	2	...
		Nagar ...	2	...	...	...	...
		Total......	12	9	6	3	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.			Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Causing hurt to extort property or confession	327 — 329 to 333	Ashtagram ...	10	53	41	12	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2	5	3	2	...	
		Nagar ...	6	18	8	10	...	
		Total......	18	76	52	[illegible]	...	
Acts dangerous to life or safety ...	336 — 337	Ashtagram ...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	8	21	14	6	1	
		Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	11	21	14	6	1	
Wrongful restraint	341	Ashtagram ...	283	287	187	99	1	
		Nandidroog ...	210	352	236	116	...	
		Nagar ...	30	96	44	52	...	
		Total......	523	735	467	267	1	
Wrongful confinement	342 to 346	Ashtagram ...	8	7	7	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	3	4	4	...	...	
		Nagar ...	10	7	6	1	...	
		Total......	21	18	17	1	...	
" " to extort property or confession	347 — 348	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	3	...	...	...	...	

Assault or use of criminal force ...	352—355—358	Ashtagram ...	761	1,151	719	427	5
		Nandidroog ...	2,033	5,059	3,617	1,429	13
		Nagar ...	267	375	159	216	...
		Total......	3,061	6,585	4,495	2,072	18
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication	510	Ashtagram ...	5	5	1	4	...
		Nandidroog ...	23	38	6	32	...
		Nagar ...	8	9	...	9	...
		Total......	36	52	7	45	...
Criminal intimidation or insult ...	504 to 509	Ashtagram ...	479	441	238	197	6
		Nandidroog ...	967	1,639	1,022	604	13
		Nagar ...	455	678	323	354	1
		Total......	1,901	2,758	1,583	1,155	20
Unlawful compulsion of labor ...	374	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total......	1	...	...	...	...
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	370—371	Ashtagram ...	2	2	...	2	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	2	2	...	2	...
Kidnapping or abduction	363 to 365 367 to 369	Ashtagram ...	5	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	14	32	29	3	...
		Nagar ...	10	11	10	1	...
		Total......	29	43	39	4	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal*) Continued.

Description of Offence.			Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement	366	Ashtagram ...	8	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	11	40	40	...	...	
		Nagar ...	5	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	24	40	40	...	...	
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution.	372 — 373	Ashtagram ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	2	...	...	...	...	
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	498	Ashtagram ...	32	33	30	3	...	
		Nandidroog ...	28	44	42	2	...	
		Nagar ...	5	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	65	77	72	5	...	
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493 to 496	Ashtagram ...	4	5	5	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	2	2	2	...	...	
		Nagar ...	4	1	1	...	...	
		Total......	10	8	8	...	...	
Adultery...	497	Ashtagram ...	6	9	6	3	...	
		Nandidroog ...	11	19	17	2	...	
		Nagar ...	13	8	6	2	...	
		Total......	30	36	29	7	...	

Rape	376	Ashtagram ...	8	7	5	2	...
		Nandidroog ...	3	6	6	...	...
		Nagar ...	9	4	2	2	...
		Total... ..	20	17	13	4	...
Defamation	500 to 502	Ashtagram ...	31	58	51	7	...
		Nandidroog ...	45	84	72	12	...
		Nagar ...	9	1	1	...	...
		Total......	85	143	124	19	...
CLASS III.							
OFFENCES AGAINST .TY.							
With violent							
Dacoity	395—397—398	Ashtagram ...	23	118	115	3	...
		Nandidroog ...	15	63	29	34	...
		Nagar ...	65	389	332	36	21
		Total	103	570	476	73	21
Preparation or assembly for dacoity ...	399 — 402	Ashtagram ...	3	1	...	1	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3	1	...	1	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons ...	394—397—398	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total......	1	...	...	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.			Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Robbery...	392 — 393	Ashtagram ...	79	63	54	9	...	
		Nandidroog ..	53	83	61	22	...	
		Nagar ...	94	51	40	11	...	
		Total......	226	197	155	42	...	
Extortion	384 to 389	Ashtagram ...	21	15	10	5	...	
		Nandidroog ...	7	11	11	...	..	
		Nagar ...	18	5	4	1	...	
		Total.....	46	31	25	6	...	
House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft	451 — 454 457	Ashtagram ...	121	84	52	32	...	
		Nandidroog ...	167	168	86	81	1	
		Nagar ...	62	67	43	23	1	
		Total......	350	319	181	136	2	
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft	449 — 450 451 — 454 457	Ashtagram ...	91	107	62	44	1	
		Nandidroog ...	55	56	44	12	...	
		Nagar ...	64	35	21	14	...	
		Total.....	210	198	127	70	1	
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for, or attempt at hurt ...	452 — 455 458 — 460	Ashtagram ..	1	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	9	12	11	1	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	10	12	11	1	...	

House-breaking or lurking house-trespass by night	452 — 455 458	Ashtagram ...	4	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	..	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	3	2	1	1	...
		Total......	7	2	1	1	...
Without violence.							
Theft {of Cattle	{379 — 380	Ashtagram ...	1,442	1,442	1,028	405	9
Theft {ordinary	{381	Nandidroog ...	2,063	3,327	1,921	1,384	22
		Nagar ...	809	1,092	618	473	1
		Total......	4,314	5,861	3,567	2,262	32
Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	Ashtagram ...	28	29	22	7	...
		Nandidroog ...	40	73	41	30	2
		Nagar ...	9	22	8	14	...
		Total......	77	124	71	51	2
Dishonest misappropriation of property.	403 to 404	Ashtagram ...	101	98	72	26	...
		Nandidroog ...	169	256	169	87	...
		Nagar ...	97	143	81	62	...
		Total......	367	497	322	175	...
Criminal breach of trust	406 to 409	Ashtagram ...	61	55	50	5	...
		Nandidroog ...	47	57	45	10	2
		Nagar ...	65	32	13	17	2
		Total......	173	144	108	32	4
Cheating	417 to 420	Ashtagram ...	106	46	45	1	...
		Nandidroog ...	120	155	140	12	3
		Nagar ...	38	23	15	8	...
		Total......	264	224	200	21	3

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.			Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial	Remarks.
Malicious offences.								
Mischief ordinary	426 — 427 430 to 453	Ashtagram ...	464	505	336	167	2	
		Nandidroog ...	317	661	446	218	...	
		Nagar ...	137	219	131	88	...	
		Total......	918	1,388	913	473	2	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	420 — 429	Ashtagram ...	47	74	46	28	...	
		Nandidroog ...	79	117	80	37	...	
		Nagar ...	22	30	9	21	...	
		Total......	148	221	135	86	...	
Mischief by destroying land marks ...	434	Ashtagram ...	5	4	4	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	7	10	8	2	...	
		Nagar ...	4	..	...	...	...	
		Total......	16	14	12	2	...	
Serious mischief by fire	435 — 436 438	Ashtagram ...	23	14	13	1	...	
		Nandidroog ...	7	6	5	1	...	
		Nagar ...	18	33	29	3	1	
		Total......	48	53	47	5	1	
Criminal trespass	447	Ashtagram ...	153	218	150	68	...	
		Nandidroog ...	176	318	235	83	...	
		Nagar ...	54	93	70	23	...	
		Total......	383	629	455	174	...	

Breaking closed receptacle	461 — 462	Ashtagram ...	12	6	5	1	...
		Nandidroog ...	6	5	5	...	...
		Nagar ...	5	...	...	...	..
		Total......	23	11	10	1	...
CLASS IV.							
Not included in the above classes.							
Security for good behaviour... ...	C. P. Chap. XIX.	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	3	2	2	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	3	2	2	...	...
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood	C. P. 295	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	1	1	1	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	1	1	1	...	...
Bad habit and repute	C. P. 296—297	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	14	42	19	23	...
		Nagar ...	1	48	...	48	...
		Total	15	90	19	71	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.	490 — 492	Ashtagram ...	90	5	2	3	...
		Nandidroog ...	10	17	17	...	...
		Nagar ...	6	...	...	...	...
		Total......	106	22	19	3	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.			Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Attempting to commit offences, &c. ...	511	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	9	6	1	5	...	
		Nagar ...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	11	6	1	5	...	
Maintenance of children and wives ...	C. P. 316	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	12	12	12	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	12	12	12	...	...	
Contempt of Court...	C. P. 163	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ..	2	3	3	...	...	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total......	2	3	3	...	...	
BREACHES OF SPECIAL LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE REVENUE, OR ON OTHER SUBJECTS.								
Breaches of Law relating—								
To excise on spirits and drugs, Act XXI of 1856 ...		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ..	12	16	10	6	...	
		Nagar ...	1	4	...	4	...	
		Total......	13	20	10	10	...	

To excise on saltpetre, Act XXXI of 1860	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	1	2	1	1	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	1	2	1	1	...
" Stamp-Act X of 1862	Ashtagram ...	..	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	8	9	4	5	...
	Nagar ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total......	9	9	4	5	...
" Post Office Act XIV of 1866	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	2	2	2	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	1	...	1	...
	Total......	2	3	2	1	...
" Gaming and lotteries-Act III of 1867... ...	Ashtagram ...	...	..	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	13	57	1	56	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	13	57	1	56	...
" Forests-Act VII of 1865	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	45	99	24	75	...
	Nagar ...	194	414	53	361	...
	Total......	239	513	77	436	...
" Railways-Act XVIII of 1854	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	9	18	...	18	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total... ..	9	18	...	18	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. 2.—(*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
To possession of Arms Act XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866	Ashtagram ...	...	4	4	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	2	4	1	3	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total......	2	8	5	3	...	
Mutiny Act	Ashtagram ...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	2	2	...	2	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total......	2	2	...	2	...	
To breach of contract-Act XIII of 1859	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	52	94	87	7	...	
	Nagar ...	38	34	32	2	...	
	Total......	90	128	119	9	...	
To cattle trespass-Act III of 1857	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagar ...	2	1	...	1	...	
	Total.....	2	1	...	1	...	
To Police Act V of 1861	Ashtagram ...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog ...	386	461	38	423	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total......	386	461	38	423	...	

Grand Total......	Ashtagram ..	5,973	7,421	4,927	2,454	40
	Nandidroog ...	8,005	15,148	9,581	5,502	65
	Nagar ...	3,673	6,170	3,052	3,083	35
	Total......	17,651	28,739	17,560	11,039	140
	Do. for 1867... ...	19,899	29,098	16,488	12,542	68
	Increase	...	...	1,072	...	72
	Decrease	2,248	359	...	1,503	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—3. (*Criminal*).

Statement shewing the general Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Mysore in the year 1868.

Class of Tribunal.		Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.								
		Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average No. of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
			By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.											
Peishkars ...	...Ashtagram.	...	546	1,680	10	2,236	317	958	848	110	2	1	12	3,173	
	Nandidroog	3	116	94	4,667	4,880	1,204	1,732	1,639	299	2	4	6	5,812	
	Nagar ...	...	89	29	...	118	...	42	76	...	...	...	7	189	
	Total	3	751	1,803	4,677	7,234	1,521	2,732	2,563	409	4	5	8	9,174	
Sur-Ameens ...	...Ashtagram.	...	8	261	...	269	12	161	92	4	...	...	3	485	
	Nandidroog.	...	1	1,310	4	1,315	...	763	551	...	1	...	1	843	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	9	15,71	4	1,584	12	924	643	4	1	...	2	1,328	
Town Magistrates	...Ashtagram.	...	5	352	4	361	31	186	133	7	...	4	2	593	
	Nandidroog.	...	238	128	6	372	40	109	156	66	...	1	3	255	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	243	480	10	733	71	295	289	73	...	5	2	848	
Amildars ...	...Ashtagram.	8	1,059	2,528	...	3,595	456	1,719	910	480	12	18	13	5,343	
	Nandidroog.	7	4,317	8,176	18	12,518	2,037	2,634	2,341	800	4,671	35	6	8,902	
	Nagar ...	7	2,255	2,553	10	4,825	95	2,256	2,388	32	28	26	8	6,954	
	Total	22	7,631	13,257	28	20,938	2,588	6,609	5,639	1,312	4,711	79	8	21,199	

Asstt. Supts...	...Ashtagram.	2	24	688	582	1,296	160	725	386	20	3	2	7	3,209
	Nandidroog.	4	420	241	1,050	1,715	207	729	673	60	22	24	5	2,739
	Nagar ...	9	612	378	12	1,011	106	384	384	107	25	5	11	1,958
	Total	15	1,056	1,307	1,644	4,022	473	1,838	1,443	187	50	31	7	7,906
Dy. Supts. ...	...Ashtagram.	20	...	88	134	242	15	137	61	15	24	14	13	243
	Nandidroog.	...	49	218	113	380	8	59	68	...	...5	...	4	153
	Nagar ...	...	157	92	15	264	2	97	135	30	...	...	7	335
	Total	20	206	398	262	886	25	293	264	45	245	14	8	731
Dy. Supts. invested with enhanced power under Act XV of 1862.	Ashtagram.	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Nandidroog	...	19	33	4	56	8	26	20	...	2	...	10	102
	. Nagar ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	15	10
	Total	...	23	33	5	61	8	27	24	...	2	...	10	112
Superintendents	...Ashtagram.	...	...	...	67	67	...	40	22	2	2	1	54	99
	Nandidroog.	...	...	...	78	78	...	22	49	6	...	1	19	194
	Nagar ...	8	...	...	142	150	...	48	95	1	2	4	31	468
	Total	8	...	...	287	295	...	110	166	9	4	6	32	761
Judl. Commissioner...	Ashtagram.	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
	Nandidroog.	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	12	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	...
	Total	...	...	...	9	9	...	1	8	...	...	...	12	...
	Grand Total......	68	9,919	18,849	6,926	35,762	4,698	12,829	11,039	2,039	617	140	9·91	42,059
	Do. for 1867......	201	11,479	17,155	11,075	39,910	5,359	11,113	12,542	4,149	6,679	68	10.75	43,836
	Increase......	...	...	1,694	...	...	...	1,716	...	...	...	72	...	...
	Decrease......	133	1,560	...	4,149	4,148	661	...	1,503	2,110	1,662	...	0.84	1,777

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

Statement shewing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal

Nature of Punishment.		Number of				
		By Sur-Ameens.	By Town Magistrates.	By Peishkars.	By Amildars.	By Assistant Superintendents.
Fined ...	...Ashtagram ...	75	40	739	741	201
	Nandidroog ...	354	53	1,170	1,806	171
	Nagar ...	...	...	42	1,901	156
	Total......	429	93	1,951	4,448	528
Imprisoned.	...Ashtagram ...	17	45	61	83	105
	Nandidroog ...	158	81	316	318	275
	Nagar ...	...	...	22	283	150
	Total......	175	126	399	684	530
Flogged...	...Ashtagram ...	...	18	...	...	33
	Nandidroog ...	36	8	...	13	37
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	13
	Total......	36	26	...	13	83
Ordered to find security	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	1
	...Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	35
	Nagar ..	...	...	...	...	3
	Total......	...	...	...	...	39
Imprisoned and fined...	Ashtagram ...	...	17	48	86	43
	...Nandidroog ...	3	13	153	204	143
	Nagar ...	...	...	12	204	62
	Total......	3	30	213	494	248
Imprisoned and flogged	Ashtagram ...	...	13	...	...	3
	...Nandidroog ...	...	1	...	...	12
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.. ...	...	14	...	...	15
Death ...	...Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...

—4. (*Criminal.*)

Tribunals in the Province of Mysore in the year 1868.

Persons Punished.							
By Deputy Superintendents.							
As District Magistrates.	As invested with enhanced power under Act XV of 1862	By Superintendents.	By Judicial Commissioner.	Total	Total for 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
10	...	...	...	1,806	2,021	...	215
7	...	3	...	3,564	3,851	...	287
9	...	3	...	2,111	1,998	113	...
26	...	6	...	7,481	7,870	...	389
25	...	19	...	355	473	...	118
39	20	35	1	1,243	1,611	...	368
53	4	77	...	589	607	..	18
117	24	131	1	2,187	2,691	...	504
5	...	...	...	56	121	...	65
2	...	...	...	96	339	...	243
5	...	...	...	18	32	...	14
12	...	...	...	170	492	...	322
...	...	...	...	1	16	...	15
9	...	...	...	44	64	...	20
45	...	...	...	48	23	25	...
54	...	...	...	93	103	...	10
21	...	3	...	218	443	...	225
9	...	11	...	536	682	...	146
22	...	14	...	314	195	119	...
52	...	28	...	1,068	1,320	...	252
...	...	...	...	16	34	...	18
2	...	...	...	15	13	2	...
1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...
3	...	1	..	33	49	...	16
...	...	...	2	2	6	...	4
...	...	...	4	4	5	...	1
...	...	...	1	1	6	...	5
...	...	...	7	7	17	..	10

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.		NUMBER OF				
		By Sur-Ameens.	By Town Magistrates.	By Peishkars.	By Amildars.	By Assistant Superintendents.
Total persons punished	Ashtagram ...	92	133	848	910	386
	...Nandidroog ...	551	156	1,639	2,341	673
	Nagar ...	...	...	76	2,388	384
	Total......	643	289	2,563	5,639	1,443
DETAIL OF SENTENCES OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.						
Fines.						
Not exceeding Rs. 5...	Ashtagram ...	73	36	663	632	79
	Nandidroog ...	331	51	1,238	1,744	129
	Nagar ...	...	...	48	1,667	67
	Total... ..	404	87	1,949	4,043	274
50...	Ashtagram ...	2	20	124	195	151
	Nandidroog ...	25	12	85	266	184
	Nagar ...	...	...	6	438	133
	Total......	27	32	215	899	468
200...	Ashtagram ...	...	1	...	...	12
	Nandidroog ...	1	3	...	...	2
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	18
	Total......	1	4	...	...	32
1,000...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	2
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	2
Exceeding Rs. 1,000...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...

—4. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Persons Punished. By Deputy Superintendents. As District Magistrates.	By Deputy Superintendents. As invested with enhanced power under Act XV of 1862.	By Superintendents.	By Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Total for 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
61	...	22	2	2,454	3,114	...	660
68	20	49	5	5,502	6,565	...	1,063
135	4	95	1	3,083	2,863	220	...
264	24	166	8	11,039	12,542	...	1,503
4	...	...	...	1,487	1,769	...	282
1	...	...	...	3,493	3,824	...	331
5	...	1	...	1,788	1,595	193	...
10	...	1	...	6,768	7,188	...	420
20	...	..	...	512	660	...	148
13	...	3	...	588	643	...	55
20	...	12	...	609	564	45	...
53	...	15	..	1,709	1,867	...	158
6	...	1	...	20	27	...	7
2	...	1	...	9	42	...	33
3	...	4	...	25	26	...	1
11	...	6	...	54	95	...	41
1	...	...	...	3	7	...	4
...	...	10	...	10	21	...	11
3	...	...	...	3	8	...	5
4	...	10	...	16	36	...	20
...	...	2	..	2	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	4	...	2

Nature of Punishment.		Number of — By Sur-Ameens. Rs.	a.	p.	By Town Magistrates. Rs.	a.	p.	By Peishkars. Rs.	a.	p.	By Amildars. Rs.	a.	p.	By Assistant Superintendents. Rs.	a.	p.
Total number of fines...	Ashtagram ...	75			57			787			827			244		
	Nandidroog ...	357			66			1,323			2,010			314		
	Nagar ...	...			...			54			2,105			218		
	Total......	432			123			2,164			4,942			776		
Total amount of fines	Ashtagram ...	214	8	0	552	0	0	2,840	12	9	3,714	8	0	5,119	1	
	Nandidroog ...	821	13	6	764	0	1	3,523	15	2	6,590	11	4	3,829	6	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	8	0	8,745	8	4	4,734	8	
	Total......	1,036	5	6	1,316	...	1	6,557	3	11	19,050	11	8	13,682	15	
Amount realized ...	Ashtagram ...	198	8	0	287	4	8	2,500	9	6	3,235	8	3	3,408	1	
	Nandidroog ...	638	13	6	340	12	1	3,067	14	2	5,524	3	0	2,110	3	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	8	0	8,134	13	7	3,621	5	1
	Total......	837	5	6	628	...	9	5,738	15	8	16,894	8	10	9,139	10	
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amend..	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	42	11	8	67	0	0	111	15	8	298	2	
	Nandidroog .	11	0	0	7	8	0	429	10	6	621	14	3	520	8	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	0	245	6	0	417	12	
	Total.....	11	0	0	50	3	8	516	6	6	982	3	11	1,236	6	
Sentences of Imprisonment.																
Not exceeding 15 days. Rigorous.	Ashtagram ...	9			...			68			102			2		
	Nandidroog ..	15			3			146			189			2		
	Nagar ...	...			...			14			177			1		
	Total......	24			3			228			468			5		
Simple.	Ashtagram ...	...			2			20			33			4		
	Nandidroog ...	45			26			250			170			8		
	Nagar ...	...			...			18			235			5		
	Total	45			28			288			439			17		
6 months Rigorous.	Ashtagram ...	8			54			21			29			95		
	Nandidroog ...	95			35			57			140			250		
	Nagar ...	...			...			2			70			138		
	Total......	103			89			80			239			483		

—4. *(Criminal) Continued.*

Persons Punished. By Deputy Superintendents. As District Magistrates.	By Deputy Superintendents. As invested with enhanced power under Act XV of 1862.	By Superintendents.	By Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Total for 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
31	...	3	...	2,024	2,464	...	440
16	...	14	...	4,100	4,533	...	433
31	...	17	...	2,425	2,193	232	...
78	...	34	...	8,549	9,190	...	641
1,470 6 8	... ...	4,726 0 0	... ...	18,637 4 5	22,145 6 2	... ...	3,508 1 9
427 0 0	... ...	5,850 0 0	... ...	21,806 14 9	32,350 5 2	... ...	10,543 6 5
1,781 0 0	... ...	935 0 0	... ...	16,388 8 4	18,749 3 2	... ...	2,360 10 10
3,678 6 8	... ...	11,511 0 0	... ...	56,832 11 6	73,214 14 6	... ...	16,412 3 0
453 6 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	10,083 6 4	12,736 1 10	... .	2,652 11 6
319 0 0	... ...	1,000 0 0	... ...	13,000 13 10	14,291 14 11	... .	1,291 1 1
295 12 2	... ...	284 0 0	... ...	12,506 7 8	12,513 10 4	... .	7 2 8
1,068 2 11	... ...	1,284 0 0	... ...	35,590 11 10	39,511 11 1	... ...	3,950 15 3
15 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	534 13 4	1,014 2 9	... ...	479 5 5
20 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,613 8 9	1,495 1 9	118 7 ...	... ...
20 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	702 14 0	606 14 3	95 15 9	... ...
55 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,851 4 1	3,116 2 9	... ...	264 14 8
...	...	...	...	181	194	..	13
...	...	...	...	355	592	...	237
4	...	4	...	200	179	21	...
4	...	4	...	736	965	...	229
6	...	1	...	66	226	...	160
...	...	...	...	499	614	...	115
2	1	...	...	261	128	133	...
8	1	1	...	826	968	...	142
16	...	5	...	228	262	...	34
11	1	2	...	591	684	...	93
32	2	15	...	259	274	...	15
59	3	22	...	1,078	1,220	...	142

Nature of Punishment.			Number of				
			By Sur-Ameens.	By Town Magistrates.	By Peishkars.	By Amildars.	By Assistant Superintendents.
	Simple.	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	5	20
		Nandidroog ...	6	4	15	25	65
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	5	19
		Total......	6	4	15	35	104
Not exceeding 2 years.	Rigorous.	Ashtagram...	...	19	...	...	30
		Nandidroog ...	...	27	...	...	73
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	48
		Total......	...	46	...	...	151
	Simple.	Ashtagram ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	..	32
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	1
		Total......	...	...	...	...	33
7 years.	Rigorous.	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	...	...	...	...	...
	Simple.	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 7 years.	Rigorous.	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	...	...	...	...	...
	Simple.	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	...	..	...	...	...

—4. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Persons Punished.							
By Deputy Superintendents.							
As District Magistrates.	As invested with enhanced power under Act XV of 1862.	By Superintendents.	By Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Total for 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
6	...	...	...	31	62	...	31
5	1	...	...	121	86	35	...
4	...	...	...	28	43	...	15
15	1	...	...	180	191	...	11
14	...	6	...	69	106	...	37
27	1	13	...	141	207	...	66
27	...	26	...	101	119	...	18
68	1	45	...	311	432	...	121
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	...	...	33	5	28	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	34	6	28	...
4	...	8	...	12	68	...	56
6	17	18	...	41	89	...	48
7	1	40	...	48	57	...	9
17	18	66	...	101	214	...	113
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	1	...	1	15	...	14
...	...	3	...	3	4	...	1
...	...	...	..	...	2	...	2
...	...	4	...	4	21	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Nature of Punishment.		Number of				
		By Sur-Ameens.	By Town Magistrates.	By Peishkars.	By Amildars.	By Assistant Superintendents.
Total...Rigorous.	Ashtagram ...	17	73	89	131	127
	Nandidroog ...	110	65	203	329	325
	Nagar ...	...	...	16	247	187
	Total......	127	138	308	707	639
Simple.	Ashtagram ...	...	2	20	38	24
	Nandidroog ...	51	30	265	195	105
	Nagar ...	...	...	18	240	25
	Total......	51	32	303	473	154
Penal Servitude ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation... For terms...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...
For life...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment to ... Solitary confinement.	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	6	...	...	3
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	6	...	...	3
Forfeiture of property	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...

—4. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Persons Punished. By Deputy Superintendents. As District Magistrates.	By Deputy Superintendents. As invested with enhanced power under Act XV of 1862.	By Superintendents.	By Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Total for 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
34	..	20	...	491	645	...	154
44	19	36	...	1,131	1,576	...	445
70	3	85	...	608	631	...	23
149	22	141	...	2,230	2,855	...	622
12	...	1	...	97	292	...	195
6	1	...	...	653	705	...	52
6	1	...	...	290	171	119	...
24	2	1	...	1,040	1,168	...	128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	3	...	3	15	...	12
...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
...	...	6	...	6	20	...	14
...	...	1	...	1	8	...	7
...	...	6	1	7	10	...	3
...	...	4	...	4	2	2	...
...	...	11	1	12	20	...	8
2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—5. (*Criminal.*)

Statement shewing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Mysore during the year 1868.

Tribunal.		Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by Judicial Commissioner.	Number of persons.						Remarks.
			Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Cantonment Magistrate.	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total......	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Superintendents.	Ashtagram	51	12	8	7	15	8	1	
	Nandidroog	87	6	17	8	47	9	...	
	Nagar ...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
	Total......	141	18	27	15	63	17	1	
Deputy Superintendents.	Ashtagram	82	9	35	7	31	...	...	
	Nandidroog	76	...	48	14	11	2	1	
	Nagar ...	82	...	47	7	28	...	...	
	Total......	240	9	130	28	70	2	1	
Superintendents ...	Ashtagram	39	6	11	15	6	...	1	
	Nandidroog	80	...	71	4	5	...	...	
	Nagar ...	134	58	14	2	55	5	...	
	Total......	253	64	96	21	66	5	1	
Judicial Commissioner ...	...	75	...	44	20	9	...	2	
	Grand Total......	710	92	297	84	208	24	5	
	Do. of 1867	796	335	273	64	98	21	5	
	Increase	...	...	24	20	110	3	...	
	Decrease	86	243	...	...	...	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Civil.*)

***Statement shewing the Number and Description of Civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year* 1868.**

Description of Claim.			Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sur-Cauzy.	Peishkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Total.
			Number of cases in different courts.						
Civil Court Cases.									
Suits for money due	On written promise for sum certain...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	1,356	...	...	...	...	...	1,356
		Ashtagram ...	...	197	53	873	149	20	1,292
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	16	2,569	85	26	2,696
		Nagar	...	...	7	1,223	89	47	1,366
		Total......	1,356	197	76	4,665	323	93	6,710
	On unwritten promise for " ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	941	...	...	...	...	...	941
		Ashtagram ...	...	6	6	196	10	...	218
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	2	190	...	...	192
		Nagar	...	...	2	144	2	1	149
		Total......	941	6	10	530	12	1	1,500
	On account stated	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	78	...	...	...	...	...	78
		Ashtagram ...	...	168	4	118	12	...	302
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	1	302	4	...	307
		Nagar	...	...	...	177	3	3	183
		Total......	78	168	5	597	19	3	870

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—5. (Civil) Continued.

Description of Claim.			Number of Cases in Different Courts.						
			Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sur-Cauzy.	Peishkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Total.
Suits for money due	Money paid or received	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	196	...	...	...	...	...	196
		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	13	3	...	16
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	17	2	1	20
		Nagar	...	...	..	5	2	1	8
		Total......	196	...	...	35	7	2	240
	For goods sold and delivered ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	3,041	...	...	...	...	...	3,041
		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	37	6	...	43
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	39	1	1	41
		Nagar	...	...	...	71	2	...	73
		Total......	3,041	...	...	147	9	1	3,198
	For breaches of contract not included in above	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	155	...	...	...	...	...	155
		Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	9	1	...	10
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	84	9	3	96
		Nagar	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
		Total......	155	...	...	101	10	3	269
Suits for rent ...	... ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court. .	159	...	...	...	...	...	159
		Ashtagram ...	...	9	...	5	1	...	15
		Nandidroog . .	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
		Nagar	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
		Total......	159	9	...	20	1	...	189

Do. for recovery of personal property or value thereof ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court ...	134	...	...	...	...	...	134
	Ashtagram ...	...	152	...	99	12	...	263
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	2	155	4	...	161
	Nagar	...	...	...	39	...	1	40
	Total.. ...	134	152	2	293	16	1	598
Damages—For injuries to person	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Damages ... ... — For injuries to property	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	14	2	...	16
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	11	1	...	12
	Nagar... ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
	Total......	32	...	...	33	3	...	68
Damages — For defamation	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Damages — For other injuries not included in above	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	1	17	...	...	18
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	1	18	...	...	19

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—6. (*Civil.*) *Continued.*

Description of Claim.		Number of Cases in different Courts.						
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sur-Cauzy.	Peishkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Total.
Suits to compel specific performance of contract	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	5	5	...	10
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	11	4	...	15
	Nagar	...	...	...	13	...	3	16
	Total......	...	...	...	29	9	3	41
Do. to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
	Total......	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
Do. to settle partnership and other accounts	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	2	3	5	1	11
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	5	5	1	11
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	2	8	10	2	22

Do. connected with religion and caste	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Do. relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	1	7	...	...	8
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total......	...	...	1	7	...	1	9
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Do. regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Claim.		Number of Cases in different Courts.						
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sur-Cauzy.	Peishkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Total.
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	9	6	...	15
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	37	12	3	52
	Nagar	...	...	...	3	2	...	5
	Total......	...	...	...	49	20	3	72
Suits to establish or contest wills	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Claims to inheritance under Hindu Law	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	2	13	...	15
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	36	18	2	56
	Nagar	...	...	...	13	2	...	15
	Total......	...	...	...	51	33	2	86
Do. under Mahomedan Law	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	3	6	...	9
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	3	9	...	12

Do. relating to mortgage of immovable property ...	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	6	9	4	...	19
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	1	15	1	1	18
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	7	24	5	1	37
Claims in right of pre-emption	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Suits to resume or assess free-lands	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Do. regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Total......	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Do. for partition of immovable property	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	13	6	...	19
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	19	2	...	21
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	32	8	...	40

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Criminal*) *Continued.*

Description of Claim.		Number of cases in different Courts. Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sur-Cauzy.	Peishkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Total.
Suits for or relating to real property not included in the above.	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	545	...	...	...	...	...	545
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	8	19	9	1	37
	Nandidroog ..	...	...	1	82	9	1	93
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	13	1	1	15
	Total......	545	...	9	114	19	3	690
Total............	Bangalore Small Cause Court...	6,637	...	...	...	...	...	6,637
	Ashtagram ...	...	532	79	1,437	249	22	2,319
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	25	3,610	170	42	3,847
	Nagar	...	...	9	1,727	104	59	1,899
	Total......	6,637	532	113	6,774	523	123	14,702
	Total for 1867...	6,423	398	76	5,931	456	171	13,455
	Increase...	214	134	37	843	67	...	1,247
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—7. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1868.

Value of Suits.			Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.							Total Value of Suits.			Remarks.
			Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sur-Cauzy.	Peishkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Super-intendents.	Deputy Super-intendents.	Total.				
Not exceeding Rupees	5	... Small Cause Court...	1,849	...	...	...	...	...	1,849	5,457	6	6	
		Ashtagram ...	...	21	...	29	...	...	50	205	4	3	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	2	95	...	...	97	361	10	8	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	71	13	2	
		Total......	1,849	21	2	144	...	...	2,016	6,096	2	7	
	20	... Small Cause Court ..	2,418	...	...	...	...	...	2,418	30,598	1	11	
		Ashtagram ...	...	233	1	323	8	...	565	7,387	13	4	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	29	857	...	...	886	11,925	11	5	
		Nagar ...	...	...	1	304	...	...	305	4,148	14	5	
		Total......	2,418	233	31	1,484	8	...	4,174	54,060	9	1	
	100	... Small Cause Court ...	1,807	...	...	...	...	...	1,807	69,164	12	10	
		Ashtagram ...	...	283	28	739	39	1	1,090	54,778	7	9	
		Nandidroog ...	...	...	104	1,930	2	...	2,036	98,069	4	9	
		Nagar ...	...	...	5	969	2	...	976	51,291	5	1	
		Total......	1,807	283	137	3,638	43	1	5,909	2,73,303	14	5	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—7. (Civil.) Continued.

Value of Suits.		Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.							Total Value of Suits.			Remarks.
		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sur-Cauzy.	Peishkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Total.				
ot Exceeding Rupees 500 ...	Small Cause Court ...	498	...	...	...	...	...	498	94,249	12	7	
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	24	328	127	5	484	97,929	1	4	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	13	617	58	...	688	1,18,599	10	9	
	Nagar ...	...	...	3	451	56	1	511	1,01,476	5	0	
	Total......	498	...	40	1,396	241	6	2,181	4,12,254	13	8	
5,000 ...	Small Cause Court...	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	43,583	15	11	
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	114	12	126	1,51,040	9	0	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	154	8	162	2,70,930	12	9	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	71	37	108	1,18,015	11	2	
	Total......	66	...	...	...	339	57	462	5,83,571	1	10	
1,00,000 ..	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	1,37,006	13	5	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	75,152	6	10	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12,089	14	2	
	Total......	...	...	...	...	14	3	17	2,24,249	2	5	
Exceeding Rupees 1,00,000 ...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,49,952	10	10	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Total......	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1,49,952	10	10	

Total......	Small Cause Court ...	6,638	...	...	...	...	...	6,638	2,43,054	1	9
	Ashtagram ...	...	537	53	1,419	295	20	2,324	5,98,300	11	11
	Nandidroog ..	...	...	148	3,499	220	9	3,876	5,75,039	10	2
	Nagar ..	...	...	9	1,744	130	39	1,922	2,87,093	15	0
	Total......	6,638	537	210	6,662	645	68	14,760	17,03,488	6	10
	Ditto for 1867......	6,457	325	374	5,766	688	117	13,727	22,69,350	1	8½
	Increase......	181	212	...	896	...	...	1,033	...	...	...
	Decrease......	...	...	164	...	43	49	...	5,65,861	10	10½

JUDICIAL

Statement shewing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts

Class of Courts.		Number of cases on file. Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which — Without contest in Court. Exparte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Court of Bangalore.		159	6637	6796	3094	1753	745	...	8	2500
Sur-Cauzy	Ashtagram ...	...	539	539	158	63	215	6	...	284
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	539	539	158	63	215	6	..	284
Peishkars	Ashtagram ...	...	84	84	42	...	26	1	...	27
	Nandidroog ...	...	155	155	19	22	30	13	...	65
	Nagar ...	...	9	9	1	...	7	1	...	8
	Total......	...	248	248	62	22	63	15	...	100
Amildars	Ashtagram ...	53	1498	1551	374	71	453	168	...	692
	Nandidroog ...	52	3668	3720	1014	211	964	289	3	1467
	Nagar ...	25	1741	1766	220	157	758	206	2	1123
	Total......	130	6907	7037	1608	439	2175	663	5	3282
Assistant Superintendents	Ashtagram ...	5	326	331	78	35	26	31	...	92
	Nandidroog ...	20	240	260	78	30	18	17	1	66
	Nagar ...	14	136	150	30	28	21	16	...	65
	Total......	39	702	741	186	93	65	64	1	223
Deputy Superintendents...	Ashtagram ...	4	25	29	11	3	1	...	...	4
	Nandidroog ...	2	43	45	34	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	5	61	66	29	...	3	5	...	8
	Total......	11	129	140	74	3	4	5	...	12
	Grand Total......	339	15,162	15,501	5182	2373	3267	753	14	6407
	Ditto for 1867......	444	14,148	14,592	4946	2308	2990	727	9	6034
	Increase	...	1014	909	236	65	277	26	5	373
	Decrease......	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENTS.—8. (*Civil.*)

of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Mysore in the year **1868.**

decree passed				Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.	REMARKS.
Contested cases tried and decided in Court.											
In favor of Plaintiffs.		In favor of Defendants, Objectors or Insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
In whole.	In part.										
559	310	169	1038	158	14	13	7837	7283	3157	3054	
62	25	10	97	...	60	33	605	412	401	385	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	25	10	97	...	60	33	605	412	401	385	
10	5	...	15	...	59	35	85	79	42	62	
33	28	10	71	...	60	50	388	278	96	339	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	8	...	...	
43	33	10	86	..	59	43	482	365	138	401	
219	111	50	380	105	99	56	2781	2037	2058	2222	
540	495	124	1159	80	57	49	5620	4863	2999	5309	
263	88	50	401	22	81	44	2647	1820	1499	2023	
1022	694	224	1940	207	72	49	11,048	8720	6556	9554	
58	45	31	134	27	54	43	653	497	906	878	
43	35	18	96	20	63	53	488	373	910	737	
36	7	3	46	9	72	61	294	210	347	347	
137	87	52	276	56	60	49	1435	1080	2163	1962	
5	4	1	10	4	99	50	35	26	147	89	
2	3	2	7	4	117	...	14	16	25	34	
24	2	..	26	3	87	78	46	39	203	237	
31	9	3	43	11	95	68	95	81	375	360	
1854	1158	468	3480	432	54	34	21,502	17,941	12,790	15,716	
1755	1093	425	3273	339	60	36	20,693	14,598	11,996	14,697	
99	65	48	207	93	...	...	809	3343	794	1019	
...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—9. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1868.

Class of Court.		Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.	Remarks.
		Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favor of Appellant. In whole.	In favor of Appellant. In part.	In favor of Respondent.					
Assistant Superintendents... ...	Ashtagram ...	...	89	89	18	25	6	25	15	89	...	36·75	
	Nandidroog ...	...	229	229	51	51	9	79	32	222	7	20·11	
	Nagar ...	...	51	51	6	20	5	15	5	51	...	30·97	
	Total......	...	369	369	75	96	20	119	52	362	7	24·18	
Deputy Superintendents... ...	Ashtagram ...	...	87	87	12	13	4	20	38	87	...	22·75	
	Nandidroog ...	20	164	184	60	30	18	60	6	174	10	29·72	
	Nagar ...	...	91	91	41	18	2	24	6	91	...	37·96	
	Total......	20	342	362	113	61	24	104	50	352	10	28·93	
Superintendents...	Ashtagram ...	...	101	101	4	10	7	51	18	90	11	55·50	
	Nandidroog ...	1	106	107	1	17	10	70	6	104	3	37·0	
	Nagar ...	2	38	40	20	9	...	2	4	35	5	89·0	
	Total......	3	245	248	25	36	17	123	28	229	19	43·55	
Judicial Commissioner ...	... ...	15	119	134	9	23	9	67	8	116	18	49·50	
	Grand Total......	38	1,075	1,113	222	216	70	413	138	1,059	54	30·78	
	Ditto for 1867......	89	1,193	1,282	291	246	90	479	138	1,244	38	44	
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	
	Decrease ...	51	118	169	69	30	20	66	...	185	..	13·22	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—10 (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1868.

Class of Court.		Number of decrees passed during the year.	No. of applications for execution.			No. of decrees completely executed.	No. of decrees partially executed.	No. of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of the year.	No. of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	No. of coercive processes in execution.				Remarks.
			Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Small Cause Court of Bangalore ...		3,544	203	1,957	2,160	884	52	7 69	149	...	...	...	167	139	
Sur-Cauzy ...	Ashtagram ..	381	...	304	304	39	96	169	...	106	8	14	6	1	
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total......	381	...	304	304	39	96	169	...	106	8	14	6	1	
Peishkars	Ashtagram ...	42	...	154	154	16	11	127	...	14	3	8	2	...	
	Nandidroog ...	136	...	37	37	6	3	28	...	1	3	...	4	1	
	Nagar ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total......	186	...	191	191	22	14	155	...	15	6	8	6	1	
Amildars	Ashtagram ...	1,072	46	1,056	1,102	348	245	439	70	213	74	204	101	1	
	Nandidroog ...	2,626	151	3,290	3,441	985	558	1,664	234	520	158	385	466	14	
	Nagar ...	1,524	64	1,321	1,385	378	333	614	60	125	76	121	375	14	
	Total......	5,222	261	5,667	5,928	1,711	1,136	2,717	364	858	308	710	942	29	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—10. (*Civil*) *Continued.*

Class of Court.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	No. of applications for execution.			No. of decrees completely executed.	No. of degrees partially executed.	No. of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of the year.	No. of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	No. of coercive processes in execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Assistant Superintendents.														
Ashtagram ...	226	23	210	233	70	33	103	27	37	23	8	34	1	
Nandidroog ...	162	31	308	339	91	51	114	83	33	36	60	10	3	
Nagar ...	111	11	170	181	46	26	84	25	...	21	16	33	2	
Total......	499	65	688	753	207	110	301	135	70	80	84	77	6	
Deputy Superintendents.														
Ashtagram ...	14	10	72	82	22	6	43	11	4	8	13	3	...	
Nandidroog ...	7	22	44	66	22	...	19	25	4	16	2	...	...	
Nagar ...	34	14	57	71	11	4	36	20	1	3	2	9	...	
Total......	55	46	173	219	55	10	98	56	9	27	17	12	...	
Grand Total......	9,887	575	8,980	9,555	2,918	1,418	4,209	704	1,058	429	833	1,210	176	
Ditto for 1867...	9,307	498	8,190	8,688	2,845	1,210	3,686	575	810	385	874	1,160	145	
Increase	580	77	790	867	73	208	523	129	248	44	...	50	31	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	41	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—11.

Statement shewing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1868.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or Average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.			Assessors' trials.		Note shewing in which classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
					Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
CRIMINAL.										
Deputy Superintendents	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintendents ...	Ashtagram ...	3	...	23	...	...	...	18	5	In all cases tried by the Supt.
	Nandidroog ..	3	...	37	...	...	...	36	1	...
	Nagar ...	2	...	79	...	...	...	72	7	...
	Total	8	...	139	...	...	...	125	13	...
	Grand Total......	...	...	139	...	...	...	126	13	...
	Ditto for 1867...	...	...	229	...	...	...	216	13	...
	Increase......	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...
	Decrease......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—No. 11. (*Continued.*)

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or Average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.			Assessors' trials.		Note shewing in which classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
					Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
CIVIL.										
Amildars...	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Superintendents.	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. for 1867......	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Increase......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease......	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...

C.

PRISONS.

General Return shewing Number and Distribution of Prisoners

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the year. Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.
Central Jail ...	1	1,115	722	43	1,880	811	8	2	2	3	9	2	116	1,043·55
Divisional Jails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.														
Mysore	1	406	342	11	759	365	2	1	...	2	52	3	44	329·68
Hassan	1	28	349	13	390	358	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	28·39
Total......	2	434	691	24	1,149	723	2	1	...	2	54	3	62	358·07
Bangalore... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolár	1	...	11	165	176	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·62
Toomkoor ...	1	146	232	...	378	242	...	1	...	...	6	...	3	127·0
Total......	2	146	243	165	554	263	...	1	...	..	6	...	3	145·62
Shímoga	1	366	554	...	920	410	...	1	...	15	42	2	16	433·09
Kadoor	1	37	61	9	110	77	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	32·17
Chituldroog ...	1	52	95	...	147	100	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	54·44
Total......	3	455	713	9	1,177	587	...	1	...	15	49	2	21	519·70
Local Lockups.														
Mysore	14	25	1,699	64	1,788	1,208	...	1	...	1	...	...	549	41·12
Hassan	10	26	776	42	844	630	...	2	...	4	1	...	197	30·0
Total......	24	51	2,175	106	2,632	1,838	...	3	...	5	1	...	746	71·12
Bangalore ...	13	43	1,851	23	1,917	1,589	...	...	1	..	...	2	291	45·0
Kolár	11	86	1,481	23	1,590	1,240	...	...	1	1	1	...	329	83·0
Toomkoor ...	10	18	579	17	614	360	...	...	1	1	2	...	236	16·0
Total.....	34	147	3,911	63	4,121	3,189	...	...	3	2	3	2	856	144·0
Shimoga	9	2	832	34	868	548	...	...	...	1	..	...	319	22·04
Kadoor	7	19	736	5	760	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	19·67
Chituldroog ...	10	9	978	46	1,033	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	26·10
Total......	26	30	2,546	85	2,661	2,040	...	...	...	1	...	...	586	67·81
Grand Total......	92	2,378	11,301	495	14,174	9,451	10	8	5	28	122	9	2,390	2,349·87
Ditto of 1867...	92	3,256	16,460	795	20,511	14,565	31	14	9	23	214	15	3,262	2,813·307
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Decrease...	...	878	5,159	300	6,337	5,114	21	6	4	...	92	6	872	463·437

in the Prisons of the Mysore Province for the year 1868.

Number of Prisoners on last day of the year.														Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline.	
Under sentence of transportation.	Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.					Under sentence of simple imprisonment.			Under trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue Prisoners.	In transit to other Jails.	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishments.
	Life.	More than 7 years.	More than 2 years.	More than 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.	More than 7 years.	More than 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.							
33	26	183	501	114	44	...	13	6	2	5	...	...	927	73	150
...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	92	81	107	..	...	...	4	1	...	...	290	35	75
...	...	...	...	...	10		...	1	...	1	..	...	12	...	...
...	...	5	92	81	117	..	...	1	4	2	...	...	302	35	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	33	40	70	..	1	9	1	...	...	...	155	2	...
...	...	23	32	50	17	..	...	3	1	...	...	...	126	7	...
...	...	21	65	90	87	[illegible]	1	12	2	...	...	...	281	9	...
2	3	20	237	100	22	..	43	2	4	...	1	...	431	21	12
..	...	...	2	15	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
...	...	...	6	26	7	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	41	7	...
2	3	20	245	141	39	..	45	2	4	...	1	...	502	28	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	27	...	...	...	29	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	1	5	...	...	1	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	.	...	3	32	...	..	1	39	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	..	...	3	18	...	...	2	34	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	..	...	4	2	..	...	..	18	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	2	..	.	...	8	...	...	4	14	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	25	..	...	7	28	...	...	6	66	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	20	...	...	...	21	..	...
...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	32	...	...	...	31	...	...
35	29	232	903	426	317	..	59	31	104	7	1	7	2,151	145	237
32	38	258	821	558	441	..	53	52	100	10	1	14	2,378	243	192
	...	...	82	...	...	..	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	45
3	9	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										

Name of each Jail (Central, District, and Local Jails being classed in succession.)	Rank of medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings (and state whether crowded or otherwise in present year.)
Bangalore Central Jail...	Surgeon J. Henderson, M. D., Madras Medical Establishment, 1st January to 18th March 1868. Assistant Surgeon S. T. Heard, M. D., Madras Medical Establishment, 19th March to 31st December 1868.	1·316	Principal buildings on radiated plan, lofty and well ventilated: sleeping space somewhat insufficient throughout the year.
Divisional Jails. ...	...	...	...
District Jails.			
Mysore	Surgeon, M. D.	Not known as there have been no record previous to 1863.	Building an oblong block divided into four compartments capable of containing 500 prisoners without crowding.
Hassan	...	1·25	Comfortable and strong enough, crowded.
Total......	...	...	...

Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Mysore Province in the year 1868.

Average number of Prisoners liable to labor during the year.

Intramural Manufactures, &c.

Detail of Employment.

Making gunny.	Making cumblies, carpets, &c.	Tailors.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Lavancha fans.	Mats.	Ropes.	Karkána repairs.	Preparing "Yakkada" fibre.	Making slippers.	Bamboo mats.	Lavancha mats.	Working at the kiln.	[illegible]
50·36	64·90	38·16	15·16	19·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2·33	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2·33	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...
...	1·05	1·0	7·0	0·69	0·50	...	0·72	...	0·85	1·0	3·0	1·0	...	[illegible]
...	1·05	1·0	7·25	0·69	0·50	...	0·72	...	0·85	1·0	3·50	1·0	...	[illegible]
1·12	...	2·10	7·58	1·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·12	...	2·10	8·44	1·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81·48	65·95	43·59	30·85	21·65	0·50	...	24·47	...	0·85	1·0	3·50	1·0	...	[illegible]
82·169	68·636	33·941	11·0	6·90	2·90	8·70	42·20	2·60	0·90	3·20	2·50	3·40	0·700	[illegible]
...	...	9·649	19·85	14·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...
0·689	2·686	...	...	..	2·40	8·70	17·73	2·60	0·05	2·20	...	2·4	0·700	[illegible]

Class of Jails.	Average number of Prisoners liable to labor during the year.													
	Intramural Manufactures, &c.													
	Detail of Employment.													Total.
	Tape weaving.	Weaving.	Chucklers.	Leather work for tent, &c.	Coolies.	Hasbi manufactures.	Sorting wool.	Making kattalé cloths.	Barbers.	Weaving nets.	Cutting firewood.	Making tiles.	Rattan work.	
Central Jail ...	...	...	...	5·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400·16
Divisional Jails...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.														
Mysore	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·45
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·45
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolár ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75
Toomkoor ...	0·03	...	...	..	...	...	1·0	0·09	0·15	0·06	0·59	3·0	0·13	31·55
Total......	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	0·09	0·15	0·06	0·59	3·0	0·13	32·30
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·63
Kadoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chituldroog ...	...	...	...	...	1·83	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6·21
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·84
Local Lock-ups.														
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toomkoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadoor ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chituldroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	0·03	...	0·43	5·59	1·83	0·08	1·0	0·09	0·15	0·06	0·59	3·0	0·13	540·75
Ditto of 1867...	1·150	44·0	1·0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549·127
Increase...	...	...	...	5·59	1·83	0·08	1·0	0·09	0·15	0·06	0·59	3·0	0·13	...
Decrease...	1·147	44·0	0·57	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·377

In solitary cells.	Sick and infirm.	Total.	Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c., &c.			Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.			Net amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner liable to labor.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.			Number of prisoners under education in Jail.
9·60	95·49	1,025·91	15,604	0	5	26,965	11	5	11,361	11	(	11	1	4	28	0	0	620
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0·34	31·55	329·68	2,860	11	6	4,560	11	6	1,700	0	0	5	2	6	22	13	6	8
...	...	14·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0·34	31·55	344·01	2,860	11	6	4,560	11	6	1,700	0	0	4	15	1	22	13	6	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0·62	18·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3·0	110·55	257	14	11	815	9	3	557	10	4	5	0	8	17	10	10	...
...	3·62	129·17	257	14	11	815	9	3	557	10	4	4	5	1	17	4	3	...
0·09	105·49	381·59	331	4	9	4,217	0	6	3,885	11	9	10	2	11	140	10	2	...
...	4·60	28·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7·06	50·91	93	9	6	301	7	7	207	14	1	4	1	4	33	15	6	...
0·09	117·15	461·45	424	14	3	4,518	8	1	4,093	9	10	8	13	11	121	4	8	...
...	...	0·27	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0·77	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1·04	5	[illegible]	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6·0	63·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	6·0	71·0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1·86	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0	253·81	2,055·58	19,153	0	8	36,860	8	3	17,707	7	7	8	9	10	32	11	11	628
15·549	322·80	2,323·511	20,098	14	10	36,392	6	5	16,293	7	7	7	0	3	29	10	10	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	468	1	10	1,414	0	0	1	9	7	3	1	1	597
5·519	68·99	267·931	945	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement shewing the Establishments and Cost

Class of Prison.	Establishment. Number of Jail Guards, Regular.	Number of Officers other than Regular Guards. European.	Native Officers, writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and occasional Guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.	Expen- Jail Guards or Regular Police or Military. Rs.	A.	P.	Establishment other than Guards. Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore Central Jail	87	4	9	4	70	1	88	...	...	...	14,225	1	[illegible]
Divisional Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
District Jails.													
Mysore	80	2	5	...	29	...	36	9,315	10	8	1,884	0	[illegible]
Hassan	32	...	2	...	...	...	2	2,604	0	0	480	0	[illegible]
Total... ..	112	2	7	...	29	...	38	11,919	10	8	2,364	0	[illegible]
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolár	4	...	7	...	...	...	7	354	8	0	93	5	[illegible]
Toomkoor	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	5,570	12	2	771	0	[illegible]
Total......	6	...	9	...	...	...	9	5,925	4	2	864	5	[illegible]
Shimoga	122	1	4	...	...	...	5	9,538	1	8	1,981	14	[illegible]
Kadoor	13	...	2	...	...	...	2	1,385	8	8	...	...	...
Chituldroog	13	...	2	...	...	..	2	980	12	10	419	15	[illegible]
Total......	148	1	8	...	...	...	9	11,904	7	2	2,401	13	[illegible]
Local Lock-ups.													
Mysore	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,252	1	7	10	15	[illegible]
Hassan	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	0	0	...	...	...
Total......	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,452	1	7	10	15	[illegible]
Bangalore	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,553	0	0	...	...	...
Kolár	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,661	0	0	...	...	...
Toomkoor	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,401	0	0	...	...	...
Total......	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,615	0	0	...	...	...
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadoor	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chituldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total......	572	7	33	4	99	1	144	57,816	7	7	19,866	4	1
Do. for 1867......	538	5	24	4	145	2	180	61,730	3	11	21,886	14	4
Increase......	34	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease......	...	...	...	...	46	1	36	3,913	12	4	2,020	10	[illegible]

—4.

of the Prisons of the Mysore Province for the year 1868.

diture during the year.													Average gross cost of each Prisoner.								
Feeding, contingent, building, and other expenses.			Total.			Deduct profit of manufactures credited.			Net Cost.			For Jail Guards.			For Establishment.			For Diet.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
60,677	6	11	74,902	8	7	11,361	11	0	63,540	13	7	5	13	6	13	10	0	38	6	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,998	5	4	30,198	0	0	1,700	0	0	28,498	0	0	28	4	1	5	11	5	45	13	6
991	2	8	4,075	2	8	...	...	...	4,075	2	8	91	11	7	16	14	6	31	3	11
19,989	8	0	34,273	2	8	1,700	0	0	32,573	2	8	33	4	7	6	9	7	44	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
606	1	3	1,053	14	5	...	...	...	1,053	14	5	19	0	7	5	0	2	29	2	11
5,150	7	1	11,492	3	3	557	10	4	10,934	8	11	43	13	10	6	1	2	33	3	2
5,756	8	4	12,546	1	8	557	10	4	11,988	7	4	40	11	1	5	14	11	32	10	11
12,535	11	4	24,505	11	5	3,885	11	9	20,169	15	8	22	9	7	4	1	0	26	3	2
1,715	13	11	3,101	6	7	...	...	...	3,101	6	7	43	2	11	...	...	...	40	0	8
2,825	1	1	4,225	12	11	207	14	1	4,017	14	10	18	0	3	7	11	5	37	4	1
17,076	5	4	31,382	14	11	4,093	9	10	27,289	5	1	22	12	11	4	6	2	28	9	9
967	12	10	7,230	14	3	...	...	...	7,230	14	3	152	0	8	0	3	11	19	6	1
766	15	3	4,966	15	3	...	...	...	4,966	15	3	140	0	0	0	0	0	20	4	9
1,734	12	1	12,197	13	6	...	...	...	12,197	13	6	146	15	5	0	2	5	19	12	6
1,353	12	5	8,906	12	5	...	...	...	8,906	12	5	167	13	7	...	...	...	28	1	4
2,687	13	2	8,348	13	2	...	...	...	8,348	13	2	68	3	4	...	...	...	29	9	1
418	10	7	4,819	10	7	...	...	...	4,819	10	7	275	1	0	...	...	...	17	13	10
4,460	4	2	22,075	4	2	...	...	...	22,075	4	2	120	10	5	...	...	...	27	7	3
286	6	0	286	6	0	...	...	...	286	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	10
489	3	11	489	3	11	...	...	...	489	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	10
527	1	5	527	1	5	...	...	...	527	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	8
1,302	11	4	1,302	11	4	...	...	...	1,302	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	10
110,997	13	2	188,680	8	10	17,712	15	2	170,967	9	8	27	5	8	8	5	9	34	14	9
154,301	4	9	237,918	7	0	16,325	10	5	221,592	12	7	21	15	1	7	12	6	42	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387	4	9	...	...	...	5	6	7	0	9	3	0	0	0
43,308	7	7	49,257	14	2	...	...	...	50,625	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	8

Class of Prison.	Average gross cost of each Prisoner.														
	For clothing and bedding.			For medicines, &c.			For additions and repairs to Jail.			For miscellaneous contingencies.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore Central Jail ...	4	13	3	0	5	10	3	12	3	4	14	6	71	11	10
Divisional Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.															
Mysore	3	1	6	0	10	6	0	1	7	7	14	8	91	9	6
Hassan	0	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	1	143	8	6
Total......	2	13	8	0	9	9	0	1	6	7	9	3	95	11	5
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	10	56	9	6
Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	4	4	2	90	8	0
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	4	4	2	3	86	2	6
Shimoga...	...	...	...	0	2	10	...	...	...	2	8	1	55	8	8
Kadoor	2	15	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	8	96	5	5
Chituldroog	1	5	11	2	3	2	1	13	9	9	3	6	77	10	1
Total......	0	4	9	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	11	6	60	6	1
Local Lock-ups.															
Mysore	...	...	...	0	0	3	...	...	...	4	1	9	175	13	3
Hassan	...	...	...	0	1	9	...	...	...	5	2	6	165	9	0
Total......	...	...	...	0	0	11	...	...	...	4	8	11	171	8	2
Bangalore	...	...	...	0	12	6	...	...	...	0	3	7	197	14	11
Kolár	0	6	2	0	0	2	...	...	...	2	5	11	100	8	8
Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	9	301	3	7
Total......	0	3	7	0	8	9	...	...	...	2	5	2	151	3	2
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	10
Kadoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	24	13	11
Chituldroog	...	...	...	0	2	7	...	...	...	5	14	11	20	3	2
Total......	...	...	...	0	1	2	...	...	...	3	7	5	19	3	5
Grand Total......	2	10	8	0	6	1	1	14	5	4	11	4	80	4	8
Do. for 1867......	4	10	1	0	15	4	0	15	9	6	3	1	84	9	3
Increase......	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease......	1	15	5	0	9	3	...	...	...	1	7	0	4	4	7

—4. *Continued.*

Average net cost of each prisoner after deducting profits credited.			Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, shewing number of pounds obtained for one Rupee.																	
			Rági and Rági flour.			Rice.			†Dholl or *Buller.			Mẹat.			Salt.			Tamarind.		
Rs.	A.	P.	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr
60	14	10	35	4	0	17	11	10	†17 *22	6 1	13 4	6	4	13	34	15	0	27	8	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	7	1	19	11	0	16	6	8	†12 *22	8 0	0 0	6	0	0	23	12	8	18	0	0
143	8	6	42	0	0	23	0	0	...	...	...	6	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	9	6	34	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	13	2	22	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	10	8	79	11	4	28	4	13	23	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	5	5	41	3	14	23	12	6	26	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	14	8	43	12	0	27	14	0	20	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	13	3	38	0	0	17	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	9	0	38	0	0	17	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	8	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	14	11	41	1	6	18	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
301	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	15	10	41	1	6	18	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	13	11	39	5	8	28	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	3	2	62	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	3	5	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	0	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, shewing

Class of Prison.	Vegetable.			Firewood.			Gingelly Oil.			Onions.			Garlic.			Pepper.		
	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr
Bangalore Central Jail...	33	0	0	137	0	0	6	1	0	36	11	0	18	1	10	5	10	9
Divisional Jails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																		
Mysore	30	0	0	140		0	...	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	5	8	0
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	22	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Chituldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Lock-ups.																		
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toomkoor	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Kadoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chituldroog	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Grand Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Do. for 1867......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase......	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease......	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—4. Continued.

number of pounds obtained for one Rupee.

Turmeric.			Ghee.			Curd.			Cholum.			Miscellaneous.		
lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr	lbs	oz	dr
7	8	3	2	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	3	5	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	4	0	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS.—5.

***Statement shewing Sex, Age, previous Convictions and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Mysore Province on the last day of the year* 1868.**

Class of Prison.	Sex.			Age.								Number of times convicted.					Education.				Language and character in which they read and write.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than three times convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can read only.	Number who can read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	
Central Jail ..	900	20	920	6	13	21	283	341	173	62	21	804	66	21	27	2	620	171	62	620	English, Canarese, Mâharatta, Telugu, Hindustani, Tamil.
Divisional Jails .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Jails.																					
Mysore	269	16	285	...	...	15	116	124	16	13	1	240	14	13	9	9	26	12	...	7	
Hassan... ...	8	3	11	...	...	1	4	5	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Hindustani, Canarese.
Total......	277	19	296	...	...	16	120	129	17	13	1	250	15	13	9	9	26	13	...	7	
Bangalore ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolár	150	4	154	...	...	54	34	36	22	8	...	105	20	24	3	2	...	4	...	...	
Toomkoor ...	118	7	125	...	...	2	52	40	25	4	2	102	19	4	...	...	...	6	1	...	
Total......	268	11	279	...	...	56	86	76	47	12	2	207	39	28	3	2	...	10	1	...	
Shimoga, Kadoor..., Chituldroog }	466	31	497	...	5	20	240	193	33	...	6	477	16	3	1	...	16	12	19	...	
Total......	466	31	497	...	5	20	240	193	33	...	6	477	16	3	1	...	16	12	19	...	

Local-Lock-ups.																				
Mysore... ...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan... ...	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total......	4	2	6	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bangalore ...	13	1	14	...	...	...	9	4	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolàr	16	...	16	...	2	...	7	6	1	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toomkoor ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	31	1	32	...	2	...	17	10	3	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ... / Kadoor... ... / Chituldroog ...	2	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ..	1,948	84	2,032	6	20	115	750	751	273	87	30	1,776	138	65	40	13	662	207	82	637
Ditto of 1867.	2,163	90	2,253	4	24	93	705	844	368	146	69	2,063	97	48	34	11	62	152	32	31
Increase	..	...	...	2	...	22	45	...	...	...	...	...	41	17	6	2	600	55	50	606
Decrease....	215	6	221	...	4	...	...	93	95	59	39	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS.—5.

***Statement shewing Sex, Age, previous Convictions and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Mysore Province on the last day of the year* 1868.**

Class of Prison.	Sex.			Age.								Number of times convicted.					Education.				Language and character in which they read and write.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than three times convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can read only.	Number who can read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	
Central Jail ...	900	20	920	6	13	21	283	341	173	62	21	804	66	21	27	2	620	171	62	620	English, Canarese, Maharatta, Telugu, Hindustani, Tamil.
Divisional Jails .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Jails.																					
Mysore	269	16	285	...	...	15	116	124	16	13	1	240	14	13	9	9	26	12	...	7	
Hassan... ...	8	3	11	...	...	1	4	5	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Hindustani, Canarese.
Total......	277	19	296	...	...	16	120	129	17	13	1	250	15	13	9	9	26	13	...	7	
Bangalore ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolár	150	4	154	...	...	54	34	36	22	8	...	105	20	24	3	2	...	4	...	...	
Toomkoor ...	118	7	125	...	...	2	52	40	25	4	2	102	19	4	...	...	...	6	1	...	
Total......	268	11	279	...	...	56	86	76	47	12	2	207	39	28	3	2	...	10	1	...	
Shimoga, Kadoor..., Chituldroog	466	31	497	...	5	20	240	193	33	...	6	477	16	3	1	...	16	12	19	...	
Total......	466	31	497	...	5	20	240	193	33	...	6	477	16	3	1	...	16	12	19	...	

Local-Lock-ups.																				
Mysore... ...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan... ...	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total......	4	2	6	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bangalore ...	13	1	14	...	...	...	9	4	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolàr	16	...	16	...	2	...	7	6	1	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toomkoor ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	31	1	32	...	2	...	17	10	3	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ... Kadoor... ... Chituldroog ...	2	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ..	1,948	84	2,032	6	20	115	750	751	273	87	30	1,776	138	65	40	13	662	207	82	637
Ditto of 1867.	2,163	90	2,253	4	24	93	705	844	368	146	69	2,063	97	48	34	11	62	152	32	31
Increase	..	...	...	2	...	22	45	...	...	...	...	...	41	17	6	2	600	55	50	606
Decrease....	215	6	221	...	4	...	...	93	95	59	39	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS.—6.

***Statement shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year* 1868.**

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.			Average of each individual of each Class.			Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Class.
			Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedan	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	7¼	133·5	Bangalore Central Jail.—Nearly all of Caucasian variety, with straight noses, high cheek bones, rather full lips, straight thick hair, and rather angular faces. A few (as Korchar caste) have aquiline noses and deep set eyes; a small number oval features, well set eyes, good mouth, and soft hair. Some in their expanded cheek bones and alow of the nose and scanty hair slightly resemble Mongols. In nearly all, the expression is good and mild, but not intelligent. Limbs generally not robust, but well formed. Among the races, the best looking are Telingas. Among castes, the most intelligent are Brahmans and Wakligars. A great variety of language is spoken; Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, Mahratti, Hindustani and English.
		Ashtagram	5	5	...	
		Nandidroog	5	3	109	
		Nagar	5	4	111·13	
	Hindu...	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	4½	115·26	
		Ashtagram	5	4	104	
		Nandidroog	5	2	110	
		Nagar	5	4	95	
	Christian	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	5½	113·333	
		Ashtagram	5	4	101	
		Nandidroog	...	...	...	
		Nagar	...	...	...	
	Punjabees	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	..	
		Ashtagram	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	...	...	...	
		Nagar	5	3	120	
	Karnatas	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	
		Ashtagram	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog	5	2	109	
		Nagar	5	4	104	

According to Race.	Mahrattas	Bangalore Central Jail	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	110·312
		Ashtagram	...	...	...
		Nandidroog	...	...	...
		Nagar	...	...	...
	Mahomedans	Bangalore Central Jail	5	$7\frac{1}{4}$	133·5
		Ashtagram	5	5	...
		Nandidroog	5	4	117
		Nagar	5	4	111·13
	*East Indians	Bangalore Central Jail	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	130·333
		Ashtagram	...	...	...
		Nandidroog	...	...	...
		Nagar	...	...	...
	Christians	Bangalore Central Jail	...	...	...
		Ashtagram	5	4	101
		Nandidroog	...	...	...
		Nagar	...	...	...
	Canarese	Bangalore Central Jail	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	110·254
		Ashtagram	...	...	...
		Nandidroog	...	...	...
		Nagar	...	...	...
	Telugu	Bangalore Central Jail	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	116·588
		Ashtagram	...	...	...
		Nandidroog	...	...	...
		Nagar	...	...	...
	Tamil	Bangalore Central Jail	5	4	112·328
		Ashtagram	...	...	...
		Nandidroog	...	...	...
		Nagar	...	...	...

PRISONS.—6. (*Continued.*)

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average of each individual of each Class.			Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Class.
		Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.	
Hindus according to Caste.					
Bédars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	7¼	116·833	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	...	...	...	
	Nagar	5	4	120	
Bestars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	5	4	117	
	Nagar	...	...	...	
Brahmans	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	3	116·333	
	Ashtagram	5	5½	111	
	Nandidroog	5	3	110	
	Nagar	5	...	105·10	
Christians—Native ...	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	5½	113·333	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	...	...	...	
	Nagar	...	...	...	
Chucklers	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	5	3	113	
	Nagar	...	...	...	
Devangás	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	5	4	117	
	Nagar...	...	...	...	

Gollars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nandidroog	5	4	117
	Nagar	5	5	130
Kómatís	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	3	116·333
	Ashtagram	5	5	102
	Nandidroog	5	4	117
	Nagar	5	4	125·20
Kunchigars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nandidroog	...	...	...
	Nagar	5	3	94
Kurubars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	5	...	101
	Nandidroog	5	1	100
	Nagar	5	3	120
Korchars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	5¼	119·833
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nandidroog	5	4	117
	Nagar	...	...	...
Lingáyets	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	5	5	108
	Nandidroog	5	4	117
	Nagar	5	3	116
Lambáṇís	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	4½	113·5
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nandidroog	5	4	117
	Nagar	5	4	114

PRISONS.—6. *Continued.*

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average of each individual of each Class.			Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Class.
		Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.	
Mahrattas	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	5	3	108	
	Nagar	5	4	118·20	
Musligars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	5	4	117	
	Nagar	...	...	...	
Ooppars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	...	...	...	
	Nagar	5	3	120	
Pariahs	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	5	112·223	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	5	3	108	
	Nagar	5	3	90	
Potters	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	5	2	101	
	Nagar	5	4	98	
Panchâls	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	
	Nandidroog	5	4	117	
	Nagar	...	...	...	

Rajpoots	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	5	5½	105
	Nandidroog	...	...	...
	Nagar	5	3	120
Telugubanajigars ...	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nandidroog	5	6	108
	Nagar	5	3	110
Washermen	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nandidroog	5	4	117
	Nagar	...	...	...
Wakligars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	6	104·166
	Ashtagram	5	4	104
	Nandidroog	4	9	120
	Nagar	...	...	...
Waddars	.. Bangalore Central Jail ...	5	6	116·333
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nandidroog	5	4	117
	Nagar	...	...	...
Other races	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	5	3	100
	Nandidroog	...	...	...
	Nagar	..	...	...
Tiglars	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nandidroog	5	4	117
	Nagar	...	...	...

PRISONS.—6. *Continued.*

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average of each individual of each class.		Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Class.
		Height in feet and inches.	Weight in lbs.	
General average ...	...Bangalore Central Jail ...	5 5·082	114·265	
	Ashtagram	5 3·714	104·428	
	Nandidroog	5 3·263	113·421	
	Nagar	5 3·285	112·893	

PRISONS.—7.

Statement shewing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1868.

	Number of individuals.				Total.
	Central Jail.	Ashtagram.	Nandidroog.	Nagar.	
Agriculturists	...	162	106	193	461
Arrack sellers	3	...	...	...	3
Ayahs	1	...	...	...	1
Bangle makers	2	...	...	...	2
Barbers	4	...	...	...	4
Basket makers	6	...	5	...	11
Blacksmiths...	9	...	...	...	9
Bricklayers	6	...	...	...	6
Brick makers	1	...	...	...	1
Butchers	1	...	...	...	1
Butlers	1	...	...	...	1
Beggars	10	...	3	...	13
Carpenters	6	1	...	3	10
Chembárs	...	...	1	...	1
Coachmen	12	...	...	...	12
Cooks	9	...	...	...	9
Coolies	230	...	...	...	230
Cleaning boys	1	...	...	...	1
Cotton spinners	3	...	4	...	7
Cultivators	305	...	...	...	305
Cumbly makers	4	...	...	...	4
Dealers	48	...	41	...	89
Dyers	3	...	...	...	3
Dressing boys	1	...	...	...	1
Fishermen	4	7	10	3	24
Gardeners	33	...	...	...	33
Goldsmiths	10	7	3	4	24
Horse-keepers	3	...	...	...	3
Iron men	1	...	...	...	1
Jugglers	2	...	..	...	2
Kaṇakapiḷés	1	...	...	...	1
Laborers	4	107	47	227	385
Masons	...	1	22	...	23
Maties	3	...	...	...	3
Milkmen	1	...	...	...	1
Nírganties	7	...	...	...	7
Oil-mongers...	5	...	...	...	5
Potters	2	...	3	..	5
Press men	1	...	...	...	1
Pújáries	3	...	...	...	3
Rope makers	10	...	...	...	10
Servants	39	...	...	...	39
Shánbhógs	1	..	...	...	1
Shoe makers	15	...	...	...	15
Shop-keepers	...	10	...	23	33
Silk manufacturers	4	...	...	...	4
Snake charmers	6	...	...	...	6

PRISONS.—7. *Continued.*

		Number of individuals.				Total.
		Central Jail.	Ashtagram.	Nndidroog.	Nagar.	
Stone cutters		16	...	...	...	16
Swine herds		6	...	...	...	6
		4	...	...	...	4
Tailors		9	...	19	8	36
Talvars		3	...	...	...	8
Toddy sellers		20	...	...	...	20
Tóties		9	...	4	...	13
Washermen...		32	...	17	...	49
Weavers		...	7	2	12	21
Writers		...	...	24	26	50
Other workers		...	...			
Total......		920	302	311	499	2,032
SOCIAL RELATIONS.	Unmarried	250	171	140	137	698
	Widower or widows.	110	27	41	38	216
Married.	One wife or husband	455	98	121	318	992
	Two do. do.	81	6	9	5	101
	More than two do.	24	...	...	1	25
Have children.	Not more than 3.	298	52	84	111	545
	More than 3.	100	12	19	81	212

D.

POLICE.—1.

Statement shewing the Police Force entertained in the Province of Mysore in the year 1868.

Divisions.	Regular organized Police, including Town Police, subject to Rules of Regular Police.																		Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.					Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.
	Total number of all grades during the year.					Detail of number at end of year.							Average Annual pay				Total cost including contingencies.								
	Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men. Foot.	Men. Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each foot man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by individuals and Officers.	Paid by local funds.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total Cost.		
Ashtagram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,008	...	40- 6- 7	...	1,62,066- 4- 0	4,008	1,62,066- 4- 0
Nandidroog.	...	471	...	116	355	6	3	346	...	...	...	346	1,701	640	...	103	58,698	...	15,792	17,023	...	13- 4-11	...	2,26,529- 4-11	17,378	3,01,019- 4-11
Nagar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,489	92	46-13- 5	...	1,63,413-13- 0	3,489	1,6,3413-13- 0
Total...	...	471	...	116	355	6	3	346	...	...	...	346	1,701	640	...	103	58,698	...	15,792	24,520	...	22 -6- 2	...	5,52,009- 5-11	24,875	6,26,499- 5-11

N. B. The Regular Police Force is maintained only in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore.

POLICE.— 2.

Statement shewing Distribution of Regular Police Force in the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1868.

	General Distribution of Officers and Men.				Number of Sub-Divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Sub-Divisions under a superior Native Officer or Thanah.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each European Officer's charge.		Average of each Native Officer's charge.		Average distance of each village from nearest Police Posts.	Average distance of each Post from the nearest on the main lines of road.	Remarks.
	Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Jail.	At Head Quarters of Districts (not on Police Duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police Duty.				Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Regular Police Force is maintained only at the Cantonment and town of Bangalore.
Nandidroog ...	...	...	24	331	4	...	16	5½	36,000	1⅜	9,166	...	½	
Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total......	...	...	24	331	4	...	16	5½	36,000	1⅜	9,166	..	½	

POLICE.—3.

Statement shewing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the Men of the Regular Police of the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.			Average Age.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
			Years.	Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30	5	5	128	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	
	Hindus ...	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30½	5	7½	135½	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	
	Christians	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	38	5	7	144	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	
According to countries and Races.	Canarese Mysoreans ...	...Ashtagram ...			No	data.	
		Nandidroog ...					
		Nagar ...					
	Telingas	...Ashtagram ...			No	data.	
		Nandidroog ...					
		Nagar ...					

POLICE.—3. (*Continued.*)

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.			Average Age.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	General Physiognemy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
			Years.	Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmans	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	29	5	5	123	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	
	Rajpoots	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30	5	6	131	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	
	Mahrattas	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	37	5	6	136	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	
	Modiliars	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	23	5	6	140	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	
	Rachéwars	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	32	5	7	159	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	
	Buljivars	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	35	5	10	161	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	
	Bédars	...Ashtagram ...	...		...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	28	5	6	137	
		Nagar ...	...		...	...	

Hindus according to Caste.	Kurbars	Ashtagram ...	...		...	...
		Nandidroog ...	29	6	0	124
		Nagar ...	...		...	...
	Velass	Ashtagram ...	...		...	...
		Nandidroog ...	27	5	6¾	140
		Nagar ...	...		...	...
	Vakaligars	Ashtagram ...	...		...	...
		Nandidroog ...	33	5	11	128
		Nagar ..	...		...	...
	Halikars	Ashtagram ...	...		...	...
		Nandidroog ...	31	6	0	121
		Nagar ...	...		...	...
	Bestars	Ashtagram ...	...		...	...
		Nandidroog ..	28	5	6	150
		Nagar ...	...		...	...
	Gollars	Ashtagram ...	...		...	...
		Nandidroog ...	27	6	0	140
		Nagar ...	...		...	...
	Reddigars	Ashtagram ...	...		...	...
		Nandidroog ...	30	5	7	150
		Nagar ...	...		...	...
	Kottigars	Ashtagram ...	...		...	...
		Nandidroog ...	32	5	6	131
		Nagar ...	...		...	...
	Tiglars	Ashtagram ...	...		...	...
		Nandidroog ...	30	5	8	139
		Nagar ...	...		...	...

POLICE.—3. (*Continued.*)

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.			Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
Hindus according to Caste.	Pilés	...Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	26	5 10	150	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	
	Jattigars	...Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	33	5 8	130	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	
	Dévángas	...Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	35	5 4	135	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	
	Agamudies	...Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	30	5 5	126	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	
	Pariahs	...Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	
		Nandidroog ...	35	5 6	135	
		Nagar ...	...	...	...	

POLICE.—4.

Statement shewing General Result of Police Operations in regard to each great class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police for the year 1868.

Class of Crime.		Persons arrested without warrant. Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find Security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates. Number of information lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
Offences against Public Justice... ...	Ashtagram ...	46	6	20	...	20	8	28	53	39	...	14
	Nandidroog ...	260	62	17	1	180	11	135	149	25	...	124
	Nagar ...	2	...	...	..	2	2	52	97	56	...	39
	Total ...	308	68	37	1	202	10·35	215	299	122	...	177
Do relating to coin or stamps ...	Ashtagram ...	8	1	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	19	3	7	..	9	4	5	8	2	...	6
	Nagar ...	6	2	2	...	2	3	4	30	11	...	19
	Total.....	33	6	14	...	13	3·39	9	38	13	...	25
Murder — For sake of robbery ...	Ashtagram ...	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	7	5	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar ...	19	...	14	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	31	8	16	...	7	8·61	...	...	...	...	...
Murder — From other motives...	Ashtagram ...	45	6	37	...	2	20	2	9	5	...	4
	Nandidroog ...	4	...	3	...	1	6	1	3	3	...	...
	Nagar ...	4	...	3	...	1	8	3	7	2	...	5
	Total......	53	6	43	...	4	18·03	6	19	10	...	9

N

POLICE.—4. (Continued.)

Class of Crime.		Persons arrested without warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.				
		Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of information lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
Culpable Homicide ...	Ashtagram ...	11	5	4	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	14	2	9	...	3	2	...	4	4	...	...
	Nagar ...	12	...	1	...	11	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Total......	37	7	14	...	16	...	...	5	5	..	...
Suicide	Ashtagram ...	13	6	7	...	..	9·25	2	2	2	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	20	7	7	...	6	2	...	1	1	...	...
	Nagar ...	6	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total......	39	14	18	...	7	...	2	3	3	...	...
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property ...	Ashtagram ...	162	49	91	...	22	7	157	315	201	13	101
	Nandidroog ...	556	177	197	2	180	4	229	560	341	2	217
	Nagar ...	152	28	32	...	92	4	265	612	291	35	286
	Total......	870	254	320	2	294	4·55	651	1,487	833	50	604
Public and local nuisances, ...	Ashtagram ...	19	5	...	4	10	10	36	57	...	40	17
	Nandidroog ...	979	19	5	4	951	2·81	55	102	4	...	98
	Nagar ...	110	...	2	...	108	1	11	39	23	...	16
	Total......	1,108	24	7	8	1,069	2·76	102	198	27	40	131

Offences against property, accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt ...	Ashtagram ...	226	78	129	...	19	9	33	98	86	...	12
	Nandidroog ...	78	19	38	[illegible]	21	3·25	2	50	26	...	24
	Nagar ...	24	15	4	..	5	3·75	45	57	28	6	23
	Total......	328	112	171	...	45	7·15	80	205	·140	6	59
Theft—by house breaking or house trespass without personal violence ...	Ashtagram ...	182	53	83	...	46	10·50	40	78	56	9	13
	Nandidroog ...	371	51	157	4	159	5·25	41	84	40	2	42
	Nagar ...	108	4	59	2	43	6·50	11	23	18	...	5
	Total......	661	108	299	6	248	6·85	92	185	114	11	60
Theft	Ashtagram.. ...	922	296	419	...	207	5	141	286	205	40	41
	Nandidroog ...	2,261	422	881	1	957	7·80	441	809	482	...	326
	Nagar ...	736	77	358	4	297	11·75	86	178	[illegible]3	...	65
	Total ...	3,919	795	1,658	5	[illegible],461	7·98	668	1,272	800	40	432
Receiving stolen property.	Ashtagram ...	39	12	20	...	7	4·25	1	1	1	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	27	6	9	...	12	11·75	2	9	5	...	4
	Nagar ...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	77	18	40	...	19	...	3	10	6	...	4
Mischief of serious character	Ashtagram. ...	23	4	19	...	...	4	27	47	26	4	17
	Nandidroog ...	117	25	57	...	35	6	63	102	59	5	38
	Nagar ...	61	...	11	...	50	3·50	79	123	84	...	39
	Total ...	201	29	87	...	85	5·0	169	272	169	9	94
Belonging to gang of dacoits, robbers or thieves	Ashtagram. ...	37	13	20	...	4	5·75	16	50	50	...	...
	Nandidroog ...	18	2	16	...	...	7·	5	22	5	...	17
	Nagar ...	205	9	81	50	65	11·	11	33	31	...	2
	Total ...	260	24	117	50	69	9·97	32	105	86	...	19

POLICE.—4. (*Continued.*)

Class of Crime.		Persons arrested without warrant. Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acqutted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find Security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates. Number of information lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
Vagrancy and bad character	Ashtagram.	52	9	38	...	5	13·	2	2	...	..	2
	Nandidroog.	21	6	8	...	7	2·	130	254	175	21	58
	Nagar ..	16	...	11	...	5	2·	4	12	7	...	5
	Total ...	89	15	57	...	17	8·42	136	268	[illegible]2	21	65
Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police ...	Ashtagram.	45	32	10	...	3	9·	10	18	14	..	4
	Nandidroog.	188	6	19	19	144	2·52	215	374	215	2	157
	Nagar ...	42	...	31	...	11	...	5	15	1	..	14
	Total ...	275	38	60	19	158	...	230	407	230	2	175
Minor offences not cognizable by Police but prosecuted by information before Magistrates.	Ashtagram.	76	15	39	...	22	4·50	1,259	3,342	2,596	3	743
	Nandidroog.	213	52	35	...	126	2·50	1,049	2,659	1,607	9	1,043
	Nagar ...	246	22	17	...	207	6·25	594	1,194	568	..	626
	Total ...	535	89	91	[illegible]	355	4·50	2,902	7,195	4,771	12	2,412

Grand Total.	Ashtagram. ...	1,911	593	943	4	371	7	1,754	4,358	3,281	109	968
	Nandidroog. ...	5,153	864	1,465	31	2,793	5·67	2,373	5,189	2,994	41	2,154
	Nagar ...	1,760	158	641	56	905	6·75	1,190	2,421	1,236	41	1,144
	Total ...	8,824	1,615	3,049	91	4,069	6·14	5,317	11,968	7,511	191	4,266
	Do. for 1867.	12,314	4,005	4,117	77	4,115	15·25	5,973	10,727	6,497	160	4,070
	Increase.	...	..	...	14	...	...	...	1,241	1,014	31	196
	Decrease.	3,490	2,390	1,068	...	46	9·11	656	...	...	...	...

E.

MILITARY—1.

Statement shewing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Local Force maintained in the Province of Mysore in the year 1868–69.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total Cost, including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid Camp followers and Non-Combatants.	European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Camp followers.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.							
European. Cavalry																					
Sappers																					
Artillery																					
Infantry																					
Total......																					
Native. Cavalry (Mysore Horse)	2164	107	...	35	35	...	87	2149	6	...	...	50	263	1836	58	...	1,502-13- 8	414-1- 9	312-13-4	189- 7-11	8,19,088-14-10
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry (Mysore Bár)	2387	139	...	38	38	...	86	2402	4	3	...	86	275	2041	148	...	351- 2- 3	130-1-11	91- 0-3	81- 4- 3	3,06,530- 3- 3
Total......	4551	246	...	73	73	...	*173	4551	10	3	...	136	538	3877	206	...	1,853-15-11	544-3- 8	403-13-7	270-12- 2	11,25,619- 2- 1
Grand Total......	4551	246	...	73	73	...	173	4551	10	3	...	136	538	3877	206	...	1,853-15-11	544-3- 8	403-13-7	270-12- 2	11,25,619- 2- 1

*Including Pensioners and those who have resigned the service in favor of their relations.

MILITARY.—2.

Statement shewing Distribution and Employment of the Local Force maintained in the Province of Mysore in the year 1868—69.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Out-posts occupied.	Average Number of Men at Head Quarters of each Regiment, &c. not on active service.		Average Number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Out-post Duty.		Average Number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average Number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average Number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.		On Duty.	With Corps or Company not on Duty.	On Furlough.			
Cavalry, Mysore Horse......	...	8	70	80	102	80	96	...	163	187	15	...	288	...
Infantry, Mysore Bár	...	8	81	273	160	205	...	...	257	97	11	...	48	90

MILITARY.—3.

Statement shewing Religion, Races and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Local Force maintained in the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Caste.
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	34⅓	5 4	...	
	Hindus	35⅓	5 4	...	
	Seikhs	40	5 5½	...	
	Christians	29¾	5 4	...	
	Parsees	...	...	...	
	Other Classes	...	...	...	
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanís	35	...	...	
	Punjabís	40	...	...	
	Affghans	...	...	...	
	Belochís	...	...	...	
	From Western Himalayas	...	...	...	
	From Eastern Himalayas	...	...	...	
	Bengalís	...	...	...	
	From Mahratta countries	35	5 5	...	
	Telingas	39¼	5 5	...	
	Canarese	35	5 4	...	
	Tamals	28	...	...	
	Malabars	...	...	...	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmans	36	5 5	...	
	Rajpúts	35¼	5 5	...	
	Mahrattas	36	...	...	
	Kunabís	34¾	5 4	...	
	Telingas or Naid	42	5 5	...	
	Rajay	35	...	...	
	Out-Castes	35	5 4	...	
	General Average......	35¼	5 4	...	

F.

MARINE.—1.

Statement shewing the Strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of Mysore in the year 1867.

Arm of Service.	Total No. of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total Cost, including Contingencies
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Ships	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.					European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Paid Non-Combatant.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Paid Non-Combatants.						

MARINE.—2.

Satement shewing Religion, Races and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.

III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A

FINANCE—1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Mysore for the year 1868—69.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.			Refunds and Drawbacks.			Charges against Income. Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.			Charges against Income. Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty, and other Engagements.			Charges against Income. Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars & charitable grants. (None brought to books.)			Charges against Income. Total.			Net Receipts.			Deficit.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	
Land Revenue	84,72,828	13	4	3,490	0	1	7,62,944	8	7¼	25,71,155	7	3	..	...	...	33,34,099	15	10¼	51,35,238	13	4¾	
Forest	3,51,475	15	0	69	12	0	1,19,950	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,950	2	3	2,31,456	0	9	
Excise on spirits and drugs...	9,56,509	12	0	245	15	8	20,165	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,165	0	5	9,36,098	11	11	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total......	97,80,814	8	4	3,805	11	9	9,03,059	11	3¼	25,71,155	7	3	...	...	...	34,74,215	2	6¼	63,02,793	10	¾	
Customs (included in Land Revenue.)																						
Assessed Taxes	3,79,424	8	1	...	...	...	844	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	3	8	3,78,580	4	5	
Salt { Duty on imported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt { Excise duty ...	14,429	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,429	6	7	
Salt { Government sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opium ... { Export duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opium ... { Government sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stamps	3,40,131	4	8	7,898	10	7	18,152	9	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,152	9	2½	3,14,080	0	10½	

FINANCE.—1. (*Continued.*)

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income. Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty, and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars & charitabe grants. (None brought to books.)	Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
Post Office	37,619 14 0		1,28,315 13 5			1,28,315 13 5		90,695-14-7
Electric Telegraph								
Mint...								
'aw and Justice. Refunds ...	1,890 0 6						1,890 0 6	
'aw and Justice. Real fines, &c....	1,13,457 7 11	2,611 8 8					1,10,845 15 3	
'olice ... Refunds ...	659 0 3						659 0 3	
'olice ... Real	6,885 11 3						6,885 11 3	
Education	20,171 3 7						20,171 3 7	
Public Works... Refunds ...	42,305 7 5							
Public Works... Sales	1,183 10 4		1,63,215 14 8			1,63,215 14 8		1,13,148-9-9
Public Works... Seal	6,578 3 2							
Marine ... Refunds ...								
Marine ... Seal								
Military Refunds, &c. ...	7,921 7 3						7,921 7 3	
Miscellaneous	1,00,147 6 3½	826 6 0					99,321 0 3½	
Total......	10,72,804 12 1½	11,336 9 3	3,10,528 8 11½			3,10,528 8 11½	9.54,784 2 3	2,03,844-8-4
Total Revenue......	1,08,53,619 4 5½	15,142 5 0	12,13,588 4 2¾	25,71,155 7 3		37,84,743 11 5¾	72,57,577 12 3¾	
LOCAL.								
…istrict Funds	1,58,200 7 7						1,58,200 7 7	
…unicipal Funds	1,77,089 0 0						1,77,089 0 0	
…ail Manufacture Funds ...								
Total Local......	3,35,289 7 7						3,35,289 7 7	
Gross Total......	1,11,88,908 12 ½	15,142 5 0	12,13,588 4 2¾	25,71,155 7 3		37,84,743 11 5¾	75,92,867 3 10¾	

FINANCE—2.

Account of Expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Mysore for the year 1868—69.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year 1867—68. Rs.	a.	p.	Present year 1868—69. Rs.	a.	p.	Cause of Increase or Decrease.
Civil and Political Establishments (including Inam Commission and Revenue Survey	18,15,780	11	1	17,00,328	7	2	Decrease chiefly in charges of Palace compared with the late Maharája's stipend and ⅓th share of net revenue.
Civil Contingencies	10,693	12	1	15,632	5	3	Casual chiefly in the Chief Commissioner's Office.
Judicial Charges { Courts &c., ...	9,20,153	0	4	9,35,606	0	6¼	Partly owing to salary of Judicial Commissioner on privilege leave, and partly to increase in commission of Registration Department
Judicial Charges { Prisons...	2,03,209	7	2	1,46,353	0	7	Decrease in cost of rations and clothing.
Police Charges...	5,06,475	11	6	5,15,817	2	1	Chiefly due to charges of revised Police Bangalore District.
Military	10,80,354	9	3	11,18,523	14	8	Increase in pay of Bár Sepoys and construction of Lines.
Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mint	0	0	0	319	12	0	
Deficit—Post Office	83,833	8	6	90,695	14	7	Extension of Local Post.
" Public Works (reproduction)	1,31,995	11	1	1,13,148	9	9	
Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Religious and Charitable Grants	84,571	9	6	3,66,988	2	4	In 1867—68 the endowments of Pagodás and Mosques and Feeding Houses were shewn under Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements" in Finance Statement No I Rs. 2,73,486.
Public Works ... Civil { New	6,53,891	0	0	6,36,770	13	5	
Public Works ... Civil { Repairs	3,45,341	0	0	3,28,315	9	4	
Public Works ... Military { New	36	0	0	0	0	0	
Public Works ... Military { Repairs	65	0	0	0	0	0	
Public Works ... Establishment, &c	3,94,595	0	0	3,96,895	2	3	

FINANCE.—2. (*Continued.*)

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year 1867—68.			Amount. Present year 1868—69.			Cause of Increase or Decrease.
Education, &c	1,55,064	12	3	1,81,280	0	9	Formation of Hobli or Village Schools and increase of grants in aid.
Medical Services	1,10,164	2	7	1,08,214	2	7	
Stationery and Printing	57,755	11	2	54,648	4	8	Decrease in cost of printing materials.
Miscellaneous	81,811	2	6	13,39,094	15	5	Rs. 12,56,190 paid on account of the late Mahaŕja's debts in 1868—69.
Total Imperial......	66,35,791	13	0	80,48,432	5	4¼	
Surplus "Imperial"......	6,79,297	4	11	7,90,854	9	½	
Local.							
District Roads and Bridges (from District Fund) ...	1,20,217	13	10	1,26.074	5	11	Extension of District and Municipal improvements.
Municipal Expenditure	1,41,394	1	0	1,49,881	1	9	
Jail Manufacture Funds	20,995	13	5	0	0	0	Shewn under Law and Justice in 1868—69.
Total Local......	2,82,607	12	3	2,75,955	7	8	
Grand Total......	69,18,399	9	3	83,24,387	13	¼	
Surplus Local......	38,720	12	11	59,333	15	11	
Total Surplus......	7,18,018	1	10	8,50,188	8	11½	

B.

PUBLIC WORKS.—1.

Statement shewing Expenditure of Money in the P. W. Department in the Province of Mysore in the year 1868—69.

Class of Works.	Mysore. Total Expenditure including Establishments. Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	Cost of Establishments.	Coorg. Total Expenditure including Establishments. Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	Cost of Establishments.
Civil.												
Roads	...	...	1,31,755	2,92,439	4,24,194	...	...	...	18,918	54,730	73,648	
Bridges	6,273	...	1,32,212	11,855	1,50,340	...	...	...	6,071	4,102	10,173	
Canals	1,09,431	1,63,216	...	...	2,72,647	...	55	670	...	..	725	
Public Buildings	5,692	2,446	1,99,864	19,334	2,27,336	...	...	403	29,310	1,821	31,534	
Sanitaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	51,829	1,956	53,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Minor Civil Works...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Military.												
Barrack Buildings												
Fortifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Works and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Military Purposes	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Total......	1,21,396	1,65,662	5,15,660	3,25,584	11,28,302	3,75,131	55	1,073	54,299	60,653	1,16,080	36,082

D

PUBLIC WORKS.—2.

Statement shewing the Income and Expenditure of Re-productive Works in the Public Works Department, in the Province of Mysore in the year 1867—68.

Name of large works of class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Governments or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	Receipts and Expenditure during the year.					Remarks shewing the present condition and prospects of the works.
			Gross Income received in cash.	Cost of the Establishment.	Cost of Repairs and Maintenance.	Interest of Capital at 5 per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	

C.

RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year.									Receipts from Goods Traffic.	Do. for merchandise.	Do. from Railway Materials.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European Staff.	Do Native Do.	Total Capital expended.
			1st.		2nd.		Intermediate.		3rd.		Total.									
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.										
Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway.	None.	48½	3,240	27,236	6,801	17,708	0	0	79,890	1,04,856		3,07,747								

D.

AGRICULTURE.

I.—Crops Cultivated, in Acres, Actual or Approximate.

District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Mulberry.	Cocoanut and arecanut.	Remarks.
Bangalore ...	48,719	164·20	51,795	26.032	1.649	...	74	...	...	892·30	...	...	5,338·30	6,081·20	7,634	
Kolár ...	49,803	172	108,323·20	16.312	9,767	345	1111	...	57	805	...	98	3,623	1,198	559	
Toomkoor ...	40,673	41	124,886	1,322	272	...	...	...	...	1,587	...	...	3,617	...	17,875	
Mysore ...	59,532	...	670,669	...	1,118	7,619	...	...	...	...	...	551	...	5,431	...	
Hassan ...	65,491	106	280,708	18,020	3,825	53	...	...	150	8,873	64	51,483	140	...	...	
Shimoga ...	49,660	124	138,700	8,000	21,000	4,500	...	...	5500	520	...	6,398	12,500	...	3,21,300	
Kadoor ...	43,252	2.200	61,884	3,000	519	778	16	...	1340	5,991	...	50,211	8,669	...	8,669	
Chituldroog ...	32,562·24	6,168·39	761,511·19	4,702	500·9	18,310·28	...	...	145	335·18	...	...	1,830·37	...	24,349·24	
Total......	3,89,692·24	8,976·19	2198,476·39	77,388	38,650·9	31,605·28	1201	...	7192	19,004·8	64	108,741	35,718·27	12,710·20	3,80,386·24	

OCK.—2.

District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Bangalore	33[illegible],102	796	2,940	11,344	256,911	1,421	16,508	72,860	...	
Kolár	212,604	896	2,710	12,750	353,633	2,308	21,784	71,440	...	
Toomkoor	274,028	523	3,669	4,987	324,807	4,599	3,190	86,372	...	
Mysore	454,680	1,460	2,484	7,972	404,459	471	3,785	93,436	36	
Hassan	345,436	180	3,1[illegible]9	4,382	267,412	12,288	2,343	95,678	22	
Shimoga	358,563	750	1,713	1,411	43,083	3,700	9,600	67,585	62	
Kadoor	222,686	449	1,008	...	106,261	6,115	772	48,000	7	
Chituldroog	245,979	59	1,858	1,355	311,941	5,107	5,992	66,297	4	
Total......	2,444,078	5,1[illegible]3	19,501	47,181	20,68,487	36,009	63,974	601,668	131	

RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.—3.

District.	Average rent per acre, for land suited for.										Average produce of land per acre in lbs.											
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.
Bangalore ...	5 9 10	5 9 10	1 7 4	...	...	7 1 0	1 7 4	...	14 13 5	6 8 10	2,343	1,680	787	...	...	45	488	...	1051	217	...	...
Kolár ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	10 0 0	1 8 0	...	12 0 0	6 0 0	2,080	972	680	...	72	3	680	...	1440	445	...	42
Toomkoor ...	6 15 10	7 1 6	1 10 0	...	1 7 0	...	0 14 7	1 10 0	13 6 0	8 2 5	1,133	1,125	605	...	144	...	504	179	360	180	...	...
Mysore ...	4 10 0	2 10 9	2 10 9	...	2 10 9	...	2 10 9	2 10 9	4 10 0	2 10 9	2,524	319	521	...	2688	...	336	2824	576	276	...	3600
Hassan ...	6 0 8	4 10 7	4 2 7	...	3 13 3	...	3 15 10	3 9 5	5 6 10	3 6 0	1,592	804	627	...	400	...	648	194	1250	264	...	267
Shimoga ...	13 0 0	3 0 0	5 10 0	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	2 8 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	1,170	...	1000	...	350	...	240	900	6400	400	...	280
Kadoor ...	6 8 4	3 9 9	2 7 9	...	2 7 9	8 0 0	1 10 8	1 7 4	10 9 0	3 4 0	813	213	470	...	400	20	215	400	1440	428	...	292
Chituldroog ...	4 14 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	...	1 12 0	...	1 12 0	4 14 0	6 0 0	1 12 0	960	192	400	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	53 10 8	34 6 5	22 8 5	..	16 10 9	25 1 0	16 5 2	16 11 6	79 13 3	34 12 0	12,615	5,305	5090	...	4054	68	3351	4097	12517	2210	...	4481
General average ...	6 11 4	4 4 9½	2 8 5½	...	2 6 1	8 5 7	2 1 11	2 12 7	9 15 6	4 5 6	1,577	758	636	...	67[illegible]	38	415	899	1788	315	...	886

E.

Prices of Produce and Labor at the end of the year 1868—69.

PRODUCE.—I.

District.	Price of Produce per Maund of 80lbs.												
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.	Raggi.	Bengal Gram.	Gram.	Green Gram.	Dholl.	Beans or Culler.
Bangalore ...	3 7 5	3 2 7	...	3 12 0	...	10 13 4	2 9 10	1 1 6	3 9 7	1 7 5		1 6 8	1 7 9
Kolar ...	3 9 4	3 2 0	...	...	7 0 0	17 8 0	2 8 0	1 2 0	4 0 0	1 5 0		1 4 6	1 9 0
Toomkoor ...	3 4 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	16 1 9	3 1 0	0 13 0	3 4 0	1 4 0		1 4 0	1 4 0
Mysore ...	4 8 6	4 4 9	2 4 9	2 9 1	9 14 6	16 15 3	3 10 3	1 12 7	1 8 0	1 8 10		4 0 0	...
Hassan ...	3 0 0	3 6 5	1 12 0	1 8 10	21 10 9	7 8 0	3 3 11	1 2 5	...	...		3 1 7	...
Shimoga ...	3 0 0	4 12 0	...	...	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	...	1 10 0		...	1 14 0
Kadoor ...	3 4 7	3 3 5	...	...	5 3 6	15 11 5	3 2 10	...	...	...		...	...
Chituldroog ...	0 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	5 10 0	18 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	...	...		...	...
General average ...	3 6 2	3 4 10	1 12 3	4 0 0	9 1 3	13 5 2	3 0 5	1 2 2	3 1 5	1 7 0		2 3 4	1 8 8

PRODUCE.—1 (*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Plough Bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron per named.	Silk do	Brass do	Copper do	Oil do	Pepper do	Coffee do	Arecanut do.
Bangalore ...	15 to 40	1 to 5	0 1 6	5 3 4	1133 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolár ...	20	2	0 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toomkoor ...	10	2 to 12	0 1 4	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	20	4¼	0 5 0	1 8 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	12 8 0	...
Hassan ...	12 to 16	4½	0 2 9	3 8 10	...	22 6 0	...	...	...	19 0 0	...
Shimoga ...	20	5	0 2 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	8	11	...	...
Kadoor ...	7 to 14	5	0 2 6	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	20 9 0
Chituldroog ...	10	2	0 2 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General average...	14 4 0	3 5 2	0 2 4	4 6 6	1133 5 4	16 3 0	...	..	11 0 0	14 8 0	20 9 0

LABOR.—2.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per pay.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
Bangalore	6 to 8 As.	2 to 4 As.	2 As.	...	2—8—0 Rs.	...
Kolár	6 to 10 do.	2 to 4 do.	8 As. to 1 R.	...	1—8—0 do.	...
Toomkoor	8 do.	2 do.	7 do.	...	2—8—0 do.	...
Mysore	8 do.	4 do.	12 do.	1—12—0 Rs.	5—0—0 do.	1 R.
Hassan	12 do.	3 do.	12 do.	...	2—8—0 do.	...
Shimoga	8 to 12 do.	3 to 8 do.	1 R. to 1-2 Rs.	...	2—2—0 do.	...
Kadoor	10 do.	3 to 5 do.	1 R.	...	3—8—0 do.	...
Chituldroog	6 to 12 do.	4 to 8 do.	8 As.	...	3—8—0 do.	...
General Average......	6 to 12 As.	2 to 8 As.	7 As to 1-2-Rs.	1—12—0 Rs.	1½ Rs. to 5 Rs.	1 R.

F.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Where Situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
Kánakánhaḷḷi, Mágadi, Clósepéṭé, & Channapaṭṇa in the Bangalore District	Iron	6	850	
Kolár	Iron & Gold ...	420	2,569	
Toomkoor	Iron	2	3,200	
Heggadadéykaóṭé & Mallullavaḷḷi in the Mysore Dt.	Do. ...	5	2,200	
Hassan	Do. black Stone, Pot-Stone ...	15	1,100	
Shimoga	Iron & Gold ...	833	23,025	
In all the Talooks of the Kadoor District, but Chikkamagalúru and Báṇávára	Iron	67	14,828	
Chituldroog	Do. ...	109	...	
Total......		1,457	47,772	

G.

MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufacture.												
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Mills, oil.	Sugar.	Salt pan.	Coffee.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,410	1	1	18
Private looms or small works.	...	28,543	9,761	582	5	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Male ...	...	2,070	144	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	36
Number of workmen in large works. Female ...	...	1,338	144	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	30	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	...	24,998	5,857	444	49	...	630	432	...	...	...	...	..
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Value of block in do	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lac or thereabout.	...	8,950
Estimated annual out-turn of all works ..	...	714623	91,330	740	1,359	...	50,020	54,900	...	...	...	720	...

I.

COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coin imported during the year, in lbs.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated Value of Coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-Rupees.	Quarter-Rs.	⅛th Rupees.	Double Pice.	Single Pice.	Smaller Coin.	Total Value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.

2.—*Paper Currency.*

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year—Number and Value of			Total Value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total Value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year—Number and Value of			Reserve at end of the year. Stated in Rs.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards			Small Notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 50.0	Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards	Coin.			Bullion.			Securities, Class of security being stated.
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	

D.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of Mysore.

Class and Object of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income. Paid by Government.	From Endowments. In land.	From Endowments. In Money.	Subscriptions and Donations.	No. of Institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Out-door.	General.	In what shape relief is given.
Government Institutions.											
Dispensaries	10	621½	1,56,919	24,884-1-0							Medicine and cooked food to indoor patients as well as lodging, bedding and clothing. To out-door patients medical advice and medicine.
Poor houses...	2	33	12,171	2,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	Batta in grain and money.
General Chatrums	73	1,397	5,10,176	50,613-8-1	...	..	...	...	...	...	Cooked food and grain.
For blind					...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ deaf	1	44	16,353	2,365-3-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treatment and batta in grain and money.
„ lepers											
„ lunatics	1	104	37,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medicine and cooked food.
Supported by General Public.											
Dispensary	1	12	4,356								
To relieve paupers ...				...	...	...	300	...	...	...	Through a Catholic priest in Hassan District.
For blind	26	210	76,732	...	274-14-1	3,655	468-3-0	...	...	...	
„ deaf											
Hindu.											
For cure of sickness ...											
To relieve paupers	36	...	...	2,259-3-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Bramins											
Mahomedan.											
For cure of sickness ...											
To relieve paupers											
„ lepers											
Total......	145			82,552-0-6	274-14-1	3,655-0-0	768-3-0				

IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Province of Mysore for the year 1868—69.

	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Persons attending Worship.	Income: Paid by Government.	Income: From Endowed Property. In Land.	Income: From Endowed Property. In Money.	From Fees and Offerings.	Explanatory Remarks.
Christian: Roman Catholic ...	*84	21 Priests &1 Bishop	30,000	†30 Rs. a month.	93	0	‡0	*54 Chapels, 30 Institution, Schools and others. †The Priest at Mysore receives from His Highness Rs. 30 a month. ‡The fees and offerings are small and irregular.
Christian: Church of England ...	‖15	7	2,500	4 Chaplains and 1 itinerant minister.	0	0	§600	‖7 Churches, 8 Schools, exclusive of Regimental Schools. §Local Subscriptions.
Christian: Church of Scotland ...	1	1	300	Chaplain's salary and Establishment.	0	0	324	
Christian: Protestant Dissenters..								
Wesleyans ...	15	13	1,110	0	0	0	1,146	
Independents ...	2	9	305	0	0	0	3,205-10-1	Local Subscriptions.
Baptists ...	1	1	80	0	0	0	0	Pastor supported by free-will offerings.
Christian: Greeks								
Christian: Armenians								
Christian: Unitarians								
Hindu	20,489	20,272	1,658,709	3,17,521	17,892	27,000	26,189	
Mahomedan. Soonee	718	512	67,095	14,642	760	589	1,571	
Mahomedan. Sheeah	1	0	50	0	0	0	0	
Seik	4	244	302	36	0	0	0	
Buddhist or Jain	190	59	8,146	4,334	100	244	1,901	
	21,520	21,140	1,768,597	3,41,309	18,845	29,993	43,131	

B.

EDUCATION.—1.

The University.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Mysore for the year 1868—69.

Nature of Examination.	Number of affiliated Colleges.	Number of their students.	Number of candidates.	Average age.	Educated in		Religion.				Passed.		Net Cost to State.	Remarks.
					Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Other.	First Division.	Second do.		
Total...														

EDUCATION.—2.

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Province of Mysore for the year 1868—69.

	Government Institutions.				Teachers.		Income.			No. of persons instructed in			Private Institutions Aided and Unaided. Class.						Income.			No. of persons instructed in					
	Number.	Number of students on the Roll.	Average attendance daily.	Average age.	Christian.	Others.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	General.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.	Average attendance daily.	From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government Grant.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	Grand Total of Schools.	Grand Total of average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.
Colleges—																											
Arts ...																											
Professional ...																											
Schools—																											
Higher ...	8	1122	834	...	14	31	41,575	4,558	41,575	1122	1109	...	...	...	...	5	5	670	14,436	10,976	10,310	746	469	...	13	1,504	
Middle ...	10	247	205	...	2	13	9,373	608	9,373	247	247	...	...	...	...	8	8	480	7,757	1,248	4,960	547	327	...	18	685	
Lower ...	207	292	6726	...	1	228	28,049	1,019	28,049	...	7292	...	1	1848	74	25	1948	25,663	8,739	53,991	7,536	276	25,775	...	2155	32,389	
Girls' Schools—																											
Higher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	173	1,809	3,493	4,040	137	61	...	...	...	
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	98	217	308	950	138	...	...	...	...	
Lower ...	3	121	86	...	...	3	904	7	904	...	121	...	...	2	3	20	25	1,029	9,168	122	4,970	44	1378	...	28	1115	
Normal Schools—																											
For Masters ...	4	388	373	...	1	5	5,587	...	5,587	9	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Schools ...	3	757	751	...	2	2	4,339	264	4,339	34	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total......	235	9927	8975	...	20	282	89,827	6,456	89,827	1412	9871	...	1	1850	77	63	1991	28,113	42,126	70,138	32,766	1888	28,010	...	2214	35,693	1 in 1104

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1. *Scientific and Literary Societies.*

NAME.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments	Subscription	Total	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Bangalore.											
Mysore Museum	To illustrate the products and resources of Mysore ...	2,586	None.	None.	2,586	129,712	73,822	...	203,534	Not.	1865
Book Society	Amusement and Instruction of the members ...	None.	"	52	52	79	...	...	79	"	1833
Literary and Scientific Institute ...	Moral and Intellectual improvement	"	"	1,581	1,581	104	Ladies of a member's own family	...	104	"	1868
St. John's Library for Pensioners.	To provide information and amusement	"	"	300	300	30	5	4	39	"	1854
Hindu Literary Union	Mutual improvement of the members and of their countrymen	"	"	192	192	16	...	...	16	"	1862
Cantonment Mutual Improvement Society	Mutual improvement of its members by means of discussions, lectures, &c.	"	"	19	19	9	...	...	9	"	1867
Mahomedan Library	To keep open to the public for the perusal of Arabic, Persian, & Urdu works, and to lend the same to the subscribers ...	"	12	76	88	16	...	10	26	"	1862
Mysore.											
Native Literary Society	Mutual improvement by reading and discussion	"	None.	68	68	35	...	...	35	"	1866
tual Improvement Society ...	Mutual improvement by reading and discussion ...	"	"	223	223	42	...	...	42	"	1867
Shimoga.											
Union											No Return.

2.—THE

Name.	Number of Newspapers.						Periodicals.							
	Daily.		Bi or Tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.	
	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.
Mysore Govt. Press...					The Mysore Gazette in English and Canarese.									
Columbian Press ...			Bangalore Herald, English.											
Wesleyan Mission Press														
Roman Catholic Press.														
Karnata Press ..														
Sadar Véda Siddánta Sabha Press ...										250		1000		8(

PRESS.

Books published in the Year.				Remarks
English.		Other Languages.		
Number of Books.	No. of Copies	Number of Books.	No. of Copies	
		Canarese.		
Mysore Judicial and Revenue Administration Report for 1867—68 ...	800	Katha Saptati	10,000	
Statistical Returns 1867—68. ...	800	Padya Sára	10,000	
Educational Report for 1867—68....	800	Matriculation Text book (with English notes)	400	
Coorg Judicial and Revenue Administration Report for 1867—68 ..	800	Registration Manual ...	2,500	
Statistical Returns „ ...	800			
Educational Report „ ...	800			
Registration Manual ...	1,500			
Report on Cardamom Forests, Coorg	100			
My[illegible] Forest Administration Report	211			
Do. do. Coorg ...	186			
First Book for Natives learning English	6,000			
...				
8 Books...	3,150	11 Books...	43,500	No Particulars
Rule of Life	500	Philosophia Indorum ...	200	
History of England	1,500	English and Canarese Instructor...	400	
		English and Canarese Grammar...	200	
		Sattiyópadésham	350	
		Japapustakam ...	300	
1 Book	1,000	3 Books	2,700	
...	0	3 Books	1,800	

2.—THE PRESS.

Name.	Number of Newspapers.						Periodicals.							
	Daily.		Bi or Tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.	
	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.
Kristna Raja Vilása Press							150 Copies of Anché Chelan.	25,000 Copies of Anché Chelan.						
Vichara Darpana Press														
Muthblah Sooncah Press														
Sied Firdoosee Press														
Bakhee Press ...														
Muthbiah Nabawee Press														
Khasmool Akbar Press														
Sultanee Press ...														

(*Continued.*)

Books published in the Year.				Remarks.
English.		Other Languages.		
Number of Books.	No. of Copies	Number of Books.	No. of Copies	
		2 Books	2,000	
		Bhagavat Gita	1,000	
		Nala Charitra	1,500	
		6 Books	3,000	
				No Return.
				No Return.

V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*Return shewing Births, Deaths and Marriages among the Population of any Places or in any Classes, in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which Deaths occurred.*

Place or Class.	Population of Place or Number of Class.	Number of Marriage during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.
Bangalore	651,357	...	...	4,229	...
Kolár	471,089	1,505	2,282	3,551	26
Toomkoor	474,569	...	...	2,261	...
Mysore	754,410	...	...	6,039	30
Hassan	591,495	...	11,946	3,563	45½
Shimoga	432,569	...	...	4,138	...
Kadoor	260,167	756	1,285	1,650	...
Chituldroog	370,684	297	650	2,381	...
Total......	4,006,340	2,558	16,163	27,812	